THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1829. NO. 25.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or Three dollars at the end of the year.

REESE R. JONES,

NO. 33 Hand Street, between Penn and Liberty streets, having enlarged his Factory, has now on hand, and intends always to keep, a large and complete assortment of all kinds of

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Spanish, Half Spanish, and Common Segars.

Also, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1829.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

BRASS WEIGHTS,

WITH the Imperial Stamp, Staple Isinglass, Pearl Sago, White Mustard Seed, Fancy Smelling Bottles, Fresh Tamarinds in jars, Maccouba Snuff &c. just received at the New Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood Streets.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 4, 1829.—3*

PASSAGE FROM IRELAND.

THE subscribers having established the following well known fast sailing coppered SHIPS in the trade between this port, BELFAST and LONDONDERRY, they will succeed each other in sailing throughout the year.

Ship BENJ. RUSH, Captain Henry Duff,
" ULYSSES, " John Myres,
" DUMFRIES, " Joseph Harvey,

These ships being all of the first class, and roomy between decks, and commanded by captains experienced in the Passenger Trade, those who come out by them may rely on every comfort which can be provided. Persons residing in any part of this country wishing to send for their friends from either ENGLAND, IRELAND, or SCOTLAND, can secure a certain passage by calling personally on the subscribers, or by application to their agents, Messrs. R. GALWAY & Co. Pittsburgh.

WM. & THOS. ADAIR.

Baltimore, July, 1829.—2aw.6mo.

English Reader and Vocabulary.

THE subscribers have recently published Bentley's revised and improved edition of the English Reader; with the addition of a Vocabulary annexed to the work; containing all the words used in the English Reader, *divided, accented, defined*, and the part of speech annexed; arranged in *alphabetical* order; adapted to the orthography and *pronunciation of Walker*; with a *Key* representing the different sounds of the vowels referred to by the figures:—To which is added a catalogue of the *proper names* contained in the English Reader, pronounced according to Mr. Walker's rules for the pronunciation of proper names:—Likewise a general *summary* of the *Globe*; containing a list of the different *countries*, and their population, the number of *square miles*; the number of *inhabitants* to each square mile; the *chief cities*, the form of *government* and prevailing *religion*.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Oct 17—tf

AUCTION SALES.

P. M'KENNA,

AUCTIONEER,

No. 99 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth streets,

EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Having made arrangements to the eastward, a constant supply of GOODS will always be on hand, which will be disposed of at private as well as public sale; as also a variety of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1828—tf

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish, and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28—tf.

ROMANCES OF REAL LIFE. In two volumes. "For a light, free, flowing, and truly feminine style, we know not where to look for Mrs. Charles Gore's equal among living female writers, or her superior among dead ones. She is a charming writer, and one who will not easily find a rival, except in—herself. In other words, she, and she only, is the writer who can make us forget the pleasure which we have received from these 'Romances of Real Life.'"—*Court Jour.*

Just received and for sale by
HOLDSHIP & SON.

Sept. 18.—tf.

WALLACE & BEGGES,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS

No 29, *Market, Corner of 2nd Street,*

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a large and most splendid assortment of

WATCHES,

Jewellery, & Fancy Goods,

of every description, viz: Gold and Silver Chronometers, Patent Lever, Lapine, Repeating, and Plain WATCHES, JEWELLERY of the latest fashion, with a general assortment of goods in their line of business. They are now prepared to sell *Wholesale or Retail*, on very accommodating terms.

Constantly on hand watch and clock Tools and Materials—wholesale and retail.

June 26, 1829.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—

TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7–8 and 4–4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

INDEMNITY FOR LOSS BY

FIRE.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia,

LATELY incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter, for the sole purpose of insuring from Loss or Damage by Fire—

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to effect Insurance, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, on Houses, Barns, Manufactories, Stores, and other Buildings, Ships in harbour and upon the stocks, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandise upon the land or lying in port, and on Agricultural Products, upon as liberal terms as any similar institution.

Applications made at the office, No. 163 1-2 Chestnut-street, third door below Fifth-street either personally or by letter, with description of the property, will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES N. BANCKER,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—3mo

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Allegheny Town

August 25, 1828—tf.

Damask Table Cloths.

SIX, eight and ten quarters, of any length that may be required, wove by Thomas Brown, for sale at the DOMESTIC WAREHOUSE, No. 26, Wood street. Also

Towne's Diaper Table Linen

Orders for the above addressed to the subscriber will receive prompt attention.

GEO. COCHRAN of Richd.
Agent. P. M. A.

March 3.—tf

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Executors.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of

MACHINE CARDS,

From the Manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for Cotton Cards will be punctually attended to.

WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK.

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penn'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

Woollen & Cotton Goods.

THE Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association have received from the manufacturers, *at reduced prices*,

Blue, Brown, Black and Mixed Broad Cloths.
Flannels assorted colors, and Cassinetts,
Plaids, Checks, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c.

On hand—TABLE LINEN and CARPETS.
No. 26 Wood-street,
Pittsburgh, August 4, 1829.

Pittsburgh manufactured FILES of a superior quality for sale as above.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

Gentlemen's Clothing also scoured in the neatest manner.

J. HANSON,

Auctioneer, and Commission Merchant,
No. 46, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

IS now opening extensive consignments of choice seasonable

British, French, India, and Domestic

DRY GOODS:

Together with a quantity of

Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, &c.

All of which, (having been selected with much care, in *Philadelphia, New-York*, and *Baltimore*,) will be sold, by *Package* or *Piece*, at *Private Sale*, on accommodating terms. Country merchants are most respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

PUBLIC SALES continued, as usual, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and every *Saturday evening*, at half past 6.

BOOKS.

The City Auction Room is also constantly supplied with an extensive collection of Miscellaneous, School and Blank BOOKS, which may be had at private sale at auction prices.

Pittsburgh, March 24, 1829—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

SHOES & LEATHER.

JAMES H. DAILY

NO. 75, WOOD STREET,

Has just received a general assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, purchased at the Eastern Market, within the last month. His stock now consists of a choice variety.

ALSO—*A QUANTITY OF*

LEATHER,

Of various kinds; and having made arrangements to be regularly supplied from the eastward, with the above articles, he will be enabled to dispose of them to country merchants and others, on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 23—tf 1.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN.

June 23, 1829.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No. 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826—tf

PIANO FORTES.

W. COPPOCK respectfully invites the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and vicinity to three very superior toned PIANO FORTES, from the celebrated factory of Firth & Hall and John Kearsing, of New York. Two of these are of the highly improved Metallic Plate, with Detached Sounding Boards. These advantages are obvious on inspection. By the metallic plate, the instrument is calculated to remain in tune a much longer time. It allows the strings to be much shorter, and also gives a clearness and brilliancy of tone. The sounding board being entirely detached, prevents the possibility of its splitting from the effects of the climate—two grand considerations for those in this part of the country, where tuners and repairers are scarce. These instruments are selected from the factories by an eminent professor, and particular attention paid to the evenness of touch and tone, so essential to a pianoist.

The above are for sale, and warranted, at Messrs. Johnston & Stockton's Bookstore, Market street, where an assortment of the latest musical publications of New York and Boston can be had. Second hand Piano Fortes taken at a fair valuation in exchange.

☞Mr. Coppock is still continuing his instructions on the Piano Forte, with Singing, founded on the celebrated Logierian system, now so deservedly popular throughout England. Terms made known as above.

PIANO FORTES TUNED.

Orders taken for any kind of musical merchandise, either foreign or of New York manufacture, which will be sold at the original prices, with a very small advance for carriage.

December 8, 1829—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

THE subscribers, intending to discontinue the manufacture of Printing Types, after completing the founts they have already commenced, and wishing to close their establishment as early as practicable, they solicit orders from their customers and printers generally, feeling assured that they will find it to their interest to select from the stock of the subscribers, such articles as they are now or may soon be in want of.

Their stock embraces a large variety of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL TYPES, of the various sizes from Nonpareil to Eight Lines Pica, inclusive. Also, Cuts, Borders, Brass Rules, &c.; all of which are of the best quality, made of hard metal, and put up with great care.

Terms will be favorable for approved acceptances in Baltimore, or a liberal discount for cash.

☞For sale, a second hand COLUMBIAN PRESS, (imperial size,) which will be sold a bargain. Cases, Chases, Ink, &c. will be supplied.

CHARLES CARTER & Co.
No. 17 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

December 8—w8t.

10 BBLS. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, Just received, and for sale low, by the barrel or less quantity, at the New Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

December 4, 1829—3*

Pine Creek Iron Works.

For Sale,

ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clurg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.

Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS,
ISAAC LIGHTNER,
JOHN S. RIDDLE,
} Assignees of Ekin & Ledlie.

March 27—tf.

For Sale,

THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, next door to the Grocery Store of Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to

GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabanas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander*, (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co.

Feb. 27—tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Extract from the St. Louis Beacon.

THE LATE INDIAN TREATY.

The treaties which have been concluded with the Indians of the *Upper Mississippi*, by General M'Neal, Mr. Atwater and Mr. Menard, may be justly classed among the most important which have been made under our government. They extinguish Indian titles to eight or ten millions of acres of land, worth at the lowest federal estimate, from ten to twelve millions of dollars; but it is not in a pecuniary point of view only, that this treaty is valuable. Great as that may be, there are considerations which entitle it to the highest regard.—In the first place it renders harmless and powerless, for hostile purposes, the North Western Indians, who had heretofore been so troublesome, by cutting them off from the Indians immediately in contact with the British traders. The Winnebagoes and Pottawatamies are now entirely insulated; the extinction of their title along the *Mississippi*, Ouisconsin and Fox Rivers, having separated them from all the Indians west of the *Mississippi*, and north of Prairie du Chien. Confined as they now are to settlements on the shores of Lake Michigan, with that lake on one side, and white settlements on the other three sides, there will be an end to all intercourse between them and the British traders, and the Indians with whom the British trade. Thus they are rendered harmless for all future hostile purposes.

In the next place, these treaties, by acquiring the country along the Ouisconsin and Fox rivers, have opened and secured the communications between the valley of the Mississippi and the Lakes. The value of this in a military point of view will be overwhelming in a future war with Great Britain, and will be of constant importance in time of peace for the ready transportation of troops and munitions of war. In the third place, it is in our power to complete the inland navigation between New York and New Orleans. Only *twenty-five hundred yards of dry ground, now divides them, and of this spot, these treaties now make us master.* A canal of that distance will connect the Ouisconsin and the Fox Rivers, not at their heads, but at two great bends, where they approach and pass each other, both at navigable points. The Commissioners ascended to Prairie du Chien, mouth of the Ouisconsin, in the steamboat Red Rover, in July, and descended in the same boat, in the middle of August. Steamboats on the other side, now run from the New York Canal to Green Bay and Fox River, and only need the portage of 2500 yards, to be cut through, to pass on either way, from the *Mississippi* to the Lakes, and from the Lakes to the *Mississippi*. In the fourth place, the ceded country contains the richest and most extensive lead mines in the known world. As a proof of it, look to the fact, that lead at the mines, is now selling for a cent and a half a pound; at St. Louis for two cents and a quarter. Certainly this is too low; but the price of lead can never again be as high as formerly; and the price of all its manufactures of white and red lead, shot, and sheet lead, leaden pipes, types for printing, must undergo a proportionate and permanent reduction, to the general convenience of the whole country. These also, and crude lead must become articles of export from the United States to the West Indies, the Mexican and South American States. Besides lead, extensive indications of copper display themselves over the ceded country. Bushels of pieces of copper ore, have been picked up, in different places, and the Indians have many ornaments and hatchets made of that metal. In the fifth place, it is a farming country, presenting the curious spectacle, of the richest mines in the richest soil. No part of the West exceeds it for beauty and fertility; none can sustain a more dense and powerful population; none more healthy; none more capable of producing the finest wheat. We venture to say, from all the information we have received, *that it is the first wheat country in the United States*, and that the day is not far distant, when the flour of the *Ouisconsin* and *Prairie du Chien*, will rival and surpass all other in the New Orleans market. In fine, whether the cession is regarded in a money point of view, as affording the means of raising a large sum hereafter, for the treasury; or in a military point of view, as conquering the Winnebagoes and Pottawatamies, without blood-shed, and opening the way to Canada; or in a commercial point of view, as connecting the Lakes and the Mississippi, uniting New York and New Orleans; or in a manufacturing point of view, as presenting an abundant, cheap and domestic supply of lead (and perhaps of copper) for all the various manufactures of which lead is a chief material, or necessary ingredient; or in an agricultural point of view, as presenting the finest wheat country in the United States; viewed under any of these aspects, and much more, under all of them, and the treaties now made, must be admitted to be the most important to the West, and to the whole Union, which the Federal Government has ever concluded with the Indian Tribes.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Our readers will no doubt be gratified as well as surprised at the report which we give below, of the business done on this canal since it has been opened. The period embraced, up to the 27th of November, is about forty days, and the vessels denominated *boats*, are many of them sloops of fifty tons, but as their cargoes are principally fish, oysters, and truck, they are placed under this head to distinguish them from those carrying merchandise.—There is an intermediate trade on the canal which is not included in this report.—It may also be remarked, that the last forty days does not embrace a period of very active business in any of our commercial cities; nor can it be said that the business by this channel has yet fairly been commenced.

The number of vessels which have passed through the canal, are—

	Schrs.	Sloops.	Boats.	Arks.	Total.
Eastward,	17	74	65	3	159
Westward,	26	139	65		229
Total,	42	113	130	3	389

Phil. Price Current.

From the Lancaster Journal, (a Jackson paper.)

The Intelligencer thinks it strange that we should have stated that Mr. Baldwin was spoken of at Pittsburgh as the *Jackson* candidate for Congress, and informs us that James S. Stevenson has been nominated as the *regular democratic* candidate for that station, and that Mr. *Baldwin has been taken up in opposition to the democratic candidate*, by "men of all parties, disclaiming any influence or prejudice from party politics and new political considerations." Now this may all be, but which is the *real* Jackson candidate we shall not undertake to determine. But this we do know, that Henry Baldwin was the friend of Gen. Jackson when Mr. Stevenson was the open and avowed friend of Mr. Crawford, and when the Intelligencer men, or the Calhoun men, or the Ingham men, or the eleventh hour men, or by whatever other name they may be designated, were by their special and particular friend, Dr. Sutherland, denouncing Gen. Jackson before the representatives of Pennsylvania as a *murderer* who had "*embrued his hands in the blood of his countrymen.*" And yet these men have now the impudence, the hypocrisy and the folly, to claim to be the exclusive friends of General Jackson. Oh shame, where is thy blush!

Misrepresentation.—In a late Message to the Legislature of Georgia, Gov. Forsyth says—"The protest of Georgia against the Tariff was presented to the Senate of the United States at the last session of Congress, and is preserved among the archives of the assembly. As yet no attempt has been made to repeal or modify the obnoxious laws imposing duties upon imports for the benefit of manufacturers. An effort, at the approaching session of Congress, to reconcile the impost system of the Union, to justice and the constitution, is anxiously looked for. That it will be at least partially successful, is confidently believed—the more confidently, as the experiment made under the last obnoxious law has not answered the wishes of its advocates. Although deeply injurious to us of the south, it has as yet poured no golden showers into the lap of those for whose benefit it was specially intended."

[This is, in substance though not precisely in words, a repetition of the stale charge that the friends of American Manufacturers were the authors of the tariff of 1828; a slander which has been so often refuted by reference to the speeches of those gentlemen, that we can feel no other sentiment than indignant contempt for those who continue to utter it. Mr. Forsyth, if he has common sense, must know that those who made the tariff what it is, were men of his own politics—men who would do any thing to effect their political purposes. Its most offensive features were created by Jackson men, and men who were resolved to obtain if possible, a smile of approbation from the blustering advocates of the hero, be the sacrifice what it might. We never heard of any advocate of the protecting system—certainly no one in the northern states, who was silly enough to look for a "golden shower," even if the tariff had been based on the recommendations of the Harrisburgh convention; as it was botched up by Messrs. Wright, Stevenson, & Co. it was not what the manufacturers wanted, but what they consented to take, as an experiment, because they could get nothing better. This fact is as well known at the south as it is here; but it pleases certain political office-hunters to misrepresent the whole affair, because it gives them an opportunity to stir up the feelings of southern people against their brethren. The practice is as foolish as it is unprincipled and wicked. As Mr. Forsyth is now a member of the Senate, and will doubtless possess great influence with that body, we may presume that the vaunted reconciliation of "the impost system of the Union to justice and the constitution" will forthwith be consummated, and the Senate no longer lie under the imputation of neglecting their duty to the Southern States.]—*Boston Courier.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette attaches consequence to an article in this paper, because he says, it is published under the eye of Mr. Buchanan, and may be supposed to speak the sentiments of that gentleman on the subject alluded to. *Now, though we have little or no doubt but that the sentiments of Mr. Buchanan upon the subject referred to correspond with our own, as the facts which gave rise to and support them are notorious*, yet we can assure the editor of the Gazette, that Mr. Buchanan knew no more of the article published than he did, until it appeared in print. *Lanc. Jour.*

From the New Orleans Advertiser, Nov. 2.

All Saints' Day.—This annual festival of the Church of Rome, was celebrated yesterday afternoon, with all the religious pomp and pageantry peculiar to the rites of the Catholic religion. The day was remarkably fine, and thousands of spectators, of every religious sect and denomination, thronged the two grave yards of the Church of St. Louis. The tombs and graves decorated with flowers, evergreens and aromatic shrubs, festooned or hung in mourning wreaths, which fancy or affection should dictate, surmounted with chandeliers, in which were burning lights, the whole exhibiting a scene at once beautiful and affecting.

This is one among the many rites of the Catholic religion which we admire. The delightful yet melancholy sympathies and associations which it creates, tends to soften and mellow the evil passions of our nature, and leads us to reflect, while gazing on the sepulchres of the dead, on the immutability of human existence. The pure and holy affection which it recalls into action, for the virtues of the deceased while living awakens the tenderest sympathies of the heart and reopens the sluices of long forgotten grief.

The relatives of the departed could be seen giving vent to the sorrows of fond recollection—the humble, though affectionate negro, with the big tear stealing down his cheek, seated at the tomb of his kind master or mistress could be heard chanting the requiem of departed spirits. The widowed mother and the fatherless child were seen sorrowing o'er all that was dear to them on earth while living; and the half suppressed tear of friendship gushed unbidden to the eye.—The whole scene was one of generous and sympathetic emotion.

Militia.—The Old Colony Memorial states that thirty-six officers of the third Regiment, second brigade and 5th division of Massachusetts Militia, have signed a petition to be presented to the next General Court, complaining of the course pursued by the Legislature for several years past, which they believe has had the effect to bring the whole Militia system into disrepute, and thereby prejudiced the community against it, so that the soldiers and officers are made the sport and ridicule of the public. We are rather inclined to the opinion, that the soldiers and officers have made themselves the sport and ridicule of the public. At any rate, if there is any thing very grievous in the "ridicule" which militia officers endure, it is of their own seeking, and the remedy is in their hands. The law does not oblige any man to accept an office in the militia. If men will make fools of themselves they must take the consequences.

Philadelphia Gazette.

Poetry.

THE p AND THE q:

OR, THE ADVENTURES OF JOHN M'PHERSON.

By the Ettrick Shepherd.

"THERE was an auld man, and he had an auld wife,
And they had a son was the plague of their life;"
For e'en frae the time, when a bairn of the knee,
He was as contrary as callant could be;
He gloom'd and he skirl'd, and when in hard case,
He whiles gae his mother a yerk in the face;
And nought ane weel pleased him when he could win at her,
As to gar her mild grey een stand in back-water.
They scolded, they drubb'd him, they ruggit his hair,
They stripp'd aff his claes, and they skelpit him bare;
And he took every chance baith to scart and to spar,
And instead of growing better, he rather grew waur.

This old crabbed carle it is hard to make verse on:
His trade was a miller, his name was M'Pherson—
And this wicked callant, the plague o' the stock,
I ne'er heard his name, but I'm sure it was Jock;
For I never yet heard of a stripling of game,
The son of an auld pair, but Jock was his name.
I am sure that my mother had thirty old stories,
And every one of them began as before is;
Or "there was a man and wife like other folk,
An' they had a son, and they ca'd him Jock;"
And so it went on—Now this that you're hearing
Was one of these stories—you'll find it a queer ane.

Jock went to the school—but there rose sic a rumpus!
The scholars were maul'd, and their noddles grew bumpous;
The pretty wee girls were weel towzled and kiss'd,
In spite of their teeth, ay, and oft ere they wist:
But yet for as ill as the creatures were guided,
In Jock's fiery trials wi' him they still sided.
Good sauf's how they squeel'd in their feckless resistance,
Good sauf's how the master ran to their assistance!
He ca'd Jock a heathen, a Turk and a Nero:
Grina'd, clench'd his auld teeth, and laid on like a hero:
But no mends could he get—for, despite of his sway,
Jock fought him again twenty times in a day.

Of course, Jock's advancement in learning was slow,
He got with perplexity as far as o; [
But the p and the q, that sister and brother,
He wish'd at the deil, and he never wan further.
He hated the Dominie's teasing and tattles—
He hated the school, except for the battles—
But he liked the sweet wenches, and kindly carress'd them.
Yet when they would not let him kiss them, he thrash'd them.

There was ae bit shy lassie, ca'd Phemie Carruthers,
Whom he either lo'ed waur or lo'ed better than others;
From morning to e'en you'd have heard or have seen them;
For peace there was never a moment between them,
She could no hide frae him, he seem'd to bewitch her,
Yet neither wad she let him kiss or touch her,
But squeel'd like a rabbit, and giggled and ran,
Till Jock ran her down, wi' a curse or a ban.
Then many a sair drubbing he got frae her brothers,
O dear was his flirting wi' Phemie Carruthers!

The auld miller kendna what way to bestow him;
Or what in the world's wide range to make o' him;
For when at the mill, at the meadow or mart,
He fought wi' the horses and coupit the cart;
He couldna e'en gang wi' the horse to the water,
But there was a battle, and gallop full blatter.
To a smith he was enter'd to yerk at the stiddy,
But he lamed the auld smith, and he fired the smiddy.
Then went to a tailor of high estimation,
To learn to make trousers and breeks in the fashion;
But a' that the tailor could threaten or wheedle,
At every steed Jock gae 'm the length of the needle
Ten times in the day he provoked him or trick'd him,
Then ance for amusement he fought and he lick'd him;
So Snip turn'd him off, and accepted another,
And Jock went once more to his father and mother.

Then they sent him to sea, to efface his reproach,
In fighting the Spaniards, the French and the Dutch.
Jock fought with them all, for he happen'd to hate them
Whenever he met them, he fought, and he beat them;
He fought from his childhood, and never thought ill o't,
But then he acknowledged he whiles got his fill o't;
Of all naval heroes, our country had never,
Than this Jock M'Pherson, a truer or braver,
He fought thirty battles, and never retreated,
Round a' the hale world that God had created:
And for twenty long years, for ill or for well o't,
He never saw Britain, and seldom heard tell o't,
Yet never in life such resistance he knew,
Nor retreated except from the p and the q!

But the sights that Jock saw—O, no man can conceive them!
They're really so grand, folks will hardly believe them.
He cross'd both the circles, which we're rather dark about,
He saw both the poles, which folk made sic a wark about;
And by a most rigid and laborsome scanning,
Not only the poles, but the sockets they ran in;
And also the giants, austere and outlandish,
That wheel'd the earth round, like a kirn on its standish;
They were cover'd with ice, and had faces most grievous,
And their forms were mis-shapen and huge as Ben-Nevis;
Yet they stood to their business, tho' fretting and knarl'd,
With their cans of bear's grease for the poles of the world.

Let Barrow, and Parry, and Franklin, commence
From this as example, and learn to speak sense.
Jock sailed where no Christian had e'er been afore,
And found out some countries that ne'er were seen afore;
He came to a land where the language they spoke
Had exactly the sound of a Scottish moor-cock,
With a ick-ick-ick, uck-uck-uck—ne'er was such din heard!
And instead of coming outward, their voices went inward.
He came to another, where young women wore
Their faces behind, and their bottoms before;
Jock tried to embrace these maids once and again,
But the girls were confounded and giggled amain;
For forward they flew in a moment and smack
Jock came to the ground on the bread of his back:
Which makes me suspect—tho' I hate to asperse,
That their forms were like ours, but their clothes the reverse.

Pooh! Franklin's and Hall's and the whole are a mock,
Compared with the voyages and travels of Jock!
Jock sailed up a branch of the Plate through the Andes,
He visited Lima and Juan Fernandez:
Then spread all his canvass, and westward he ran,
Till he came to the shores of the famous Japan,
And an island beyond it, which Britons ne'er knew,
But Jock thought the natives pronounced Cuckoo:
The half of its wonders no history relates,
For its slates are all gold, and its money is slates,
* * * * * * *

Jock rose from a midshipman up to an admiral,
And now to that island forever he bade farewell,
And sailed by a coast that had skies very novel,
The sun was an oblong, the moon was an oval;
And from the horizon midway up to the skies,
The stars danced outrageously reels and strathspeys:
But none of the stars he remember'd were there.
He missed his old friends of the Serpent and Bear,
But those that they had were of brilliant adorning,
All bright as Dame Venus, the star of the morning;
At midnight there glowed out a radiance within them,
As the essence of light and its spirit were in them,
Till e'en the rude sailors with awe looked upon them,
As if a light sacred and heavenly shone on them.

One ship and one crew (a bold and uncanny ane)
At first sailed with Jock from the Mediterranean,
But now every thing was with him, *sesquialter*,
As proudly he passed by the Bay of Gibraltar.
He returned a commander, accomplished and nautical,
It is true, some suspected his conduct piratical;
But Jock from such chances and changes got well off,
For they happen'd so distant they ne'er were heard tell of.
He had as much good money—gold, silver, copper—
As fill'd to the brim his old father's mill hopper:
Two ships and a frigate, all trim and untended—
Such feats and such fortune are unprecedented!

Jock bought his old father the lands of Glen Wharden,
The old wicked Dominie a house and a garden;
And all his old school-fellows that thrashed him a-going it,
He gave them large presents, and blessed them for doing it;
Then took for his lady, in preference to others,
The wild little skelpie called Phemie Carruthers;
But he swore, that through life he had never been stopp'd
By Christian or Pagan with whome'er he coped,
By all the wild elements roused to commotion,
The roarings of storm, and the rollings of ocean;
Wild currents and mountains of icicles blue,
Except the two bouncers, the p and the q!!
"And blast my two eyes!" Jack would swear and would say,
"If I do not believe to this here blessed day,
That the trimmers were nothing for all the kick-up just,
Than a d and a b with their bottoms turn'd upmost!"

Miscellany.

From the Truth Teller.

HOWTH CASTLE.

The following account of the circumstances which gave rise to the strange custom of throwing open the gates of Howth Castle, at the first toll of the dinner bell, has been collected in two places, at opposite extremities of Ireland; tradition supplying in the one, what it had left wanting in the other:—About the middle of the sixth century, Grana Wallia, or Grace O'Malley, exercised the same power over the 366 islands of Clew Bay, which her ancestors had, at an earlier period, over all Ireland. She possessed a manly mind, and spirit well adapted for the wild scene in which she lived, and the rude men whom she governed—had caused much bloodshed, and done many a fearful deed on sea and land; but "none are all evil," and she also possessed an excess of high and generous feeling, which seldom fails, with posterity at least, to cover a multitude of sins. The ruins of her castle may yet be seen—a huge mass of gray stone looking towards the main land, from the desolate island of St. Clare, which is at the extremity of the cluster, and apparently formed for no other purpose than to break the force of the Atlantic as it rolls into Clew Bay. There was scarcely a town or village along the western coast, which had not been at one time or other, visited and plundered in the course of her piratical excursions, and as the evil was severely felt, so was the outcry proportionably great. Still there was no chance of redress, except from a direct appeal to the sovereign, as she was all-powerful at sea, and lived on the best terms of intelligence with Richard Bourke, Viscount and Governor of Mayo, to whom she was afterwards married. The injured, of course, had recourse to Elizabeth, and the consequence was a summons, commanding the attendence of Grace O'Malley at the Court of London, to answer the charges brought against her. It was, at first, treated by the Milesian Princess with the most sovereign contempt; but a threat (sworn to by Elizabeth) of sending a fleet against her if she persisted in refusal—her own conviction that a struggle against a power so superior, with whatever advantages of situation, could be but a hopeless one—and, finally, the persuasion of the before-mentioned Richard Bourke, at length prevailed with her, and she consented to attend at Court. Many curious stories are told about her reception and adventures there—it will, however, be only necessary to say, that the Queen was much amused at the strangeness of her manners—that the proud bearing and haughty spirit which could not be endured in a courtier, were forgiven in one so ignorant of courtly forms, and who had hitherto known none greater than herself—and, whether from her Majesty's caprice, or congenial mind and disposition, or from what it matters not, but the stranger did increase in favor daily—and, finally, instead of being punished for the enormities of which she had been guilty, was dismissed upon her simple promise of abstaining from the life in future. On her return, she thought proper to put into Howth harbor, (whether from fancy or necessity is not clearly known,) and, announcing her name and rank at the castle gate, requested the usual hospitable entertainment: it was refused, for fear of treachery—and her desperate character weighed more heavily with the Lord of Howth than what was then considered a sacred duty. Grace turned off at once, without attempting to expostulate, disgusted at the heartless conduct which the manners and superstition of her country alike taught her to look on as almost unnatural. About mid-day, her vessel was observed standing out to sea—before midnight her very existence was forgotten at the castle—but, at that very hour, she was again in its neighborhood, to take fearful vengeance for an insult, which had been as bitterly felt as it was silently borne. The night was awful in the extreme—rain fell in torrents, and the lightning, at short intervals, made dreadful havoc among the old oaks, which then clothed the rugged and lofty sides of the promontory—destruction seemed to attend her on every side—still she pressed onward, and succeeded in surrounding the house, in which, she had ascertained that, the only son of the Baron was at nurse—no alarm was given—and the inmates were safely carried away to her vessel. The disappearance of his child was tremblingly announced to the father on the following morning—at sun-set, the search on sea and shore had brought him no consolation—it was renewed on the following and on the following day, but with no better success—and carried on until even hope grew cold. Years rolled on, and still found the Baron St. Lawrence a moody and unhappy man; misfortunes had, as usual, crowded upon him—his wife died in giving birth to his lost child—he had loved her well, and took no second partner. Meanwhile his son, who had first seen Clare island a child, was almost a man. During this period, he was treated by Grace O'Malley with unvarying kindness, and given every advantage her remote country could afford. Of his birth and story he knew nothing—but all was told him on the morning of his 21st year, as he sat beside her on the deck of her vessel, and the ancient and beautiful abbey of Howth appeared in view, looking like a "fairy palace" arrested in its flight, and suspended over the sea. It is scarcely necessary to add, that he was restored to his father, upon the promise that the traveller should never again be obliged to turn away from Howth castle; and that, in token thereof, its gates should be thrown open each day before the commencement of the principal meal.

From the Boston Centinel.

The following will be read with great interest at this moment.----

CONSTANTINOPLE & THE BLACK SEA.

The trade of the Black Sea emphatically belongs to the United States—and by directing their attention to it, our merchants can secure almost the whole of it.

A great proportion of the value of that trade is made up of the value of freights, from one in the Black Sea to another port either in or out of it.—1200 vessels load wheat, annually, at Odessa. In the freighting trade, the Americans can outdo all other nations, wherever they are admitted to it, on equal terms, by law. This is now the case, as to the Black Sea, and in this case, they have another advantage of great moment, viz. the hatred of the Turks towards all the competitors of the Americans; these competitors being (in the estimation of the Mussulmans) the hated and victorious Russians, and the French and English destructors of the Navarino fleet.

Hence, it is easy to see, with a prophetic eye, that the American vessels will take possession and keep possession of the freights on the Black Sea.

And it is peculiarly fortunate, at such a time, that the indefatigable researches of an indefatigable man (H. A. S. Dearborn) have placed within their reach, in the shape of a book, all the information extent on this subject, including all commercial details and an excellent map.

The freights to be obtained in the Black Sea, exceed four millions a year.

The Turks have great veneration for the American character. They admire them, because they have heard that they can whip the most powerful nation at sea, viz. the English. They admire them because they consider them the only powerful, CHRISTIAN nation, who does not attempt to interfere in the movements of the Mussulman Empire. They admire them, because, to their utter amazement, they have learned, that a Turk would enjoy in the U. S. the same privileges as an American. They admire them, because their national flag is nearest to the Turkish flag, having the emblem of stars; while the emblem of the Turkish flag and the symbol of their religion is the moon.

They admire the American nation because the conduct of its government towards the Turks, has ever been respectful; and because the conduct of the American traders they have seen, has been honorable, and never meddling with the internal affairs of Turkey.

At Odessa and in the other Russian ports on the Black Sea, the policy of the Russian Government is to receive the Americans with open arms.

In the Austrian dominions, that have a debouche on the Black Sea, the Americans are also on the footing of the most favored nation.

What a vast field is thus open to American enterprize and ingenuity.

MERCATOR.

CIRCULAR RAILWAY.

A moveable railway has been invented by Mr. *George Bridgeman*, of New Haven. It is an improvement of the wheel now in common use for all kinds of vehicles, or rather it is a small wheel running upon the inner periphery of a large wheel.

The body of the cart which we saw exhibited yesterday, was placed upon an axle, at the end of which were two wheels twenty-two inches in diameter. These small wheels were placed, as is stated above, on the inner periphery of two large wheels six feet in diameter. The axle of the large wheels was attached to the sides of the cart to keep them steady. The larger wheel has an inner tire, *convex*, on which the smaller wheel, with the outer periphery *concave*, runs. The weight wholly on the axle of the small wheel.

The advantages derived from this are the following:—

1. The large wheel can be made much lighter and neater than in any other way, to support the same weight.

2. The large wheel can be made of any dimension up to twenty feet or more, and the enormous power of the lever is obtained without raising the load necessarily more than 11 inches from the ground.

3. The body of the vehicle is so near the grouud that there is no danger of upsetting.

4. With this power of the lever, thus increased, *one horse* will be able to draw, with a wheel of 8 feet diameter on a level road, at least *four tons*.—The cart which we saw yesterday had on it 1200 bricks, 51 hundred weight, and the horse drew it with nearly the same ease that one in a common cart drew 333 bricks, from the same spot, at the same time. At least this was the opinion of the cartmen who loaded the two carts. No greater weight was put on, because this being the first experiment, the inventor had made the axle so small as to create a fear that it would break with more.

5. In case of a fall of the horse, the body being near the ground, there would be the most perfect safety to travellers;—it being intended to make all kinds of pleasure carriages as well as vehicles of burthen, on this principle.

6. One horse will be able to draw over the Western Mountains as much as three, at the present time, or even more at the will of the driver.—No objection will be found to going down hill, as the wheel if chained in the usual way will perform with the usual safety.

7. In the Southern States, where the surface of country is nearly level, one horse would draw much more than this; all depending on the diameter of the large wheel.

The load of bricks yesterday was taken from the foot of Maiden Lane, to the new stores building at the corner of that street and Pearl street.—It of course attracted a great crowd, and upon first sight, we, in common with others, were surprised to see a single horse travelling at ease with such a load.

We are promised a wood cut of these wheels, of which we shall present an impression in a few days.

The inventor did not undertake this until he had submitted a model to several of the professors connected with our principal Colleges. They uniformly approved it: and the result justifies the correctness of their opinion. Mr. B. obtained a patent some months since.—*N. Y. Herald.*

From the Baltimore Commercial Chronicle.

The Militia System.—We have before stated our belief that the militia trainings in the State were productive of no possible good, but on the contrary were so many sources of incalculable injury to the morals and habits of our people. This sentiment we are pleased to find is daily gaining proselytes. Already three of the States in the Union, Delaware, Rhode-Island and Vermont, have abolished their systems, and relieved their citizens from the onerous, demoralizing burthen of mustering. Our objections do not extend to the Volunteer corps; these should still be cherished and sustained; but we do most solemnly protest against the continuance of laws which compel those who are here generally known as the *militia*, (we mean the ununiformed part of our bulwark) to perform militia duty four days in the year or pay certain fines. If there were any necessity for the imposition of so heavy a tax upon the *labor* of the State—if our citizens derived any solid instruction from these parades—if they became thereby versed in the tactics and dicipline of soldiers, there would be some reason for their endurance—but the reverse is the fact. Every man looks upon them as being no less compulsory than useless, and the whole business is treated as a matter of burlesque and ridicule. We will venture the assertion that an individual under the present state of public feeling might attend musters four times a year from the age of 18 to 45, and at the end of that period he would be no farther advanced in discipline than he was at the beginning. To the least attentive observer it must be obvious, that militia men do not turn out with the view of improving themselves, but merely in obedience to the requisitions of the law, which they view as oppressive and unjust, and that the only effects resulting from our trainings, are of a character to be deplored by every one who feels for the moral reputation of our citizens.

If there was not an utter aversion existing against the performance of this duty, it would be impossible that any information could be derived, even of an elementary kind, during the four parades annually exacted by law. It therefore follows, that as the system does not answer the purposes of its creation it should be abrogated, as under its present operation, it acts oppressively and unequally, requiring of the rich and the poor an equality of public duty.

From the Cleaveland Herald.

Navigation Closed.—The navigation of the Lakes may now be considered as closed. A more disastrous Fall for vessels has not been known for some years. Many have been seriously injured, several have not been heard of for some time, and three or four have been wrecked. The following, from the Fredonia Censor, shows the disasters on that part of the Lake:

"*Disasters on the Lake.*—The weather has been, for a week or two past, unusually rough and stormy on the lake, rendering navigation difficult and dangerous. The schr. Dunkirk Packet, Capt. G. Patterson, went ashore on Monday last, near Silver Creek, with a cargo of merchandise, salt, &c. a great part of which, it is feared, will be entirely lost or much damaged. We understand Mr. L. Farnham, of Dunkirk, had goods on board to the amount of one thousand dollars; Saxton & Buckingham, of this village to the amount of $250, and D. W. Douglass 50 barrels of salt.

The schooner Fair Play, Capt. Fitch, also went ashore, last week, a little distance below Cattaraugus Creek. She broke from her moorings at Erie during a gale, and after drifting about the lake for three days and two nights during the whole of which time it snowed so fast that they could not tell where they were, and to add to their distressed situation being *entirely destitute of fire and provisions*, drove ashore as above stated. To keep from freezing, the crew (three in number, including the Captain, one being on shore when she broke from her moorings) frequently exercised themselves on deck with what is called "rough and tumble."—She was in ballast. We are informed that since she ran ashore, she has drifted off, and, without any one on board, has gone "to parts unknown."

We are informed that Captain Fox, of the schr. Maria Antoinette, ran aground upon one of the islands up the Lake, during a snow squall and was obliged to throw overboard 90 barrels of salt before he could get off."

The steam-boat *Wm. Penn*, on her downward passage, a few days since, broke the flange of her water-wheel, and has been compelled to lay up at Fairport, mouth of Grand River.

The schr. *Macedonian*, Capt. Foster was wrecked on the Eastern Sister, one of the cluster of islands between the mouth of Detroit River and Put-in-Bay. The following are the circumstances, as nearly as we can obtain them:

The Macedonian left the mouth of Detroit River on Sunday the 22d ult. the wind from the S., and weather intensely cold. When abreast of the Middle Sister a squall struck them from S. W. which carried away their fore-sail, threw her down so as to discharge her deck loading, after which she put about for Detroit River. Before they could reach the mouth of the river, the wind again shifted, and blew a hurricane from the North. The vessel now became ice-logged; the decks were covered fore and aft with ice, from one to two feet thick; the jib sheets were frozen fast amid-ship; there was not a sheet or stay that would render in the blocks, and the only way to put about was to wear ship; this was done, and they shaped their course, as nearly as the frozen situation of their sails and rigging would permit, for Put-in Bay.—In the afternoon of Monday, in endeavoring to run to windward of the Eastern Sister, the heavy sea which was running, drove them on the island, and those on board were compelled to see her thrown upon the rocks by swell upon swell, so frozen and immoveable were the sails. She at length rested where the waves made a constant breach over her.

Now came the moments of terror. There were eleven persons on board. Some prayed, some swore, and others stood mute, meditating what should be done. One, seemingly experienced in such disasters, threw himself from the deck, and after being carried as near the shore as a wave could take him, would cling to the rocks to prevent the *undertoe* from carrying him back, until the next advancing surge could help on his journey. In this way he reached the land. Others followed his example. One man would have been lost in the attempt, but for the assistance afforded him by a more atheltic companion in trouble. In this manner ten of the eleven reached the shore, when night began to fall, but no persuasion could induce the other to try the experiment. By means of some powder, which had been taken ashore in a tight horn, a fire was struck in a log house, which, but for this circumstance, might never have sent forth another smoke. A barrel of fish was also secured, which had worked from the deck of the vessel. The fish were thrown upon the coals a while, and then eaten.

The shouts of him who had remained on board, were heard at intervals through the night as he raised his voice above the storm. At length the lingering day-light came, and he was still holding to the wreck. He was now persuaded to make the attempt, and reached the shore, though so exhausted he was unable to stand. The storm abated in the forenoon, so much that they were able to get a barrel of hard bread from the wreck, and on Tuesday it became so far moderated that the small boat was enabled to go over to Sandusky Bay.

Messrs, Merwin, Giddings & Co., of this port, have very generously sent the schr. Minerva, doubly manned, with extra anchors and cables, to aid in getting her off, or at least to secure her cargo, which consists principally of White Fish.

Sine the above was in type, the following vessels had arrived.

Schrs. Telegraph, Detroit, Guerriere, Minerva, and Sloop Wm. Tell.

The Wm. Tell, arrived this morning from Buffalo, with a full cargo. The Minerva from Detroit, brought the crew, rigging, and such of the freight of the Schooner Macedonian as could be saved.

The Detroit, Capt. Lee arrived from St. Joseph's, for which port she left here on the 10th ult. Her log book shows the trip to have been most severe, having lost most of her sails, spars &c. On the 24th ult. during a tremendous gale at night in Lake Huron, a hand by the name of *James Man*, was washed from the Bow-Sprit while stowing the Gib. Another one washed from the same place was taken in at the Main Chain.

The Sloop Savage, Capt. Hinkley, it is feared, is lost, she having left St. Joseph's soon after the Detroit, and not since heard of.

The schr. Liberty, Capt. Macaby, cargo Iron, was driven ashore on Point au Pla island on Monday the 23d ult. The crew encamped on shore for the night. In the morning the vessel was discovered 2 or 3 miles from land, and on reaching her, found to be nearly filled with water. In a short time she went down in 4 fathom water. The crew are yet on Point au Pla, hoping to secure something from the wreck when the weather will permit.

The intelligence from Europe, which we published on Wednesday, though not amounting to any thing very positive, indicates a degree of uneasiness and uncertainty among the European Powers, as to the ultimate aim of Russia in regard to Turkey, that makes the future an object of more than common solicitude. The additional article to which we referred in our last, is to-day laid before our readers—also an extract from the Gazette de France, giving more detailed accounts respecting the places ceded in Asia, than was heretofore accessible to most readers. The result of this additional article seems to us, that the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, acknowledging a nominal sovereignty in the Porte, and paying a nominal tribute, are henceforth, in effect, Russian provinces. The policy and designs of Russia, in this war, have been forwarded not less by skill in the cabinet than in the field, and Count Nesselrode may fairly claim to share with Count Diebitsch the honors of a very signal triumph—a triumph that, in observing all the forms of moderation, and adhering to the letter of previous stipulations and professions, leaves Russia completely mistress of the field now and for the future. We do not know that, as a nation, we have any thing to apprehend or regret in this state of affairs. With Russia there has always been, on our part, a cordial understanding, and good feeling has been manifested on more than one occasion by the Court of St. Petersburgh towards us. There are few points on which we could be brought into contact—none, indeed, except on the Northwest Coast,—where Mr. Floyd's Oregon scheme, if it should unfortunately be sanctioned by Congress, (which, however, is little probable,) might involve us in contending and angry claims of disputed boundary and jurisdiction. The United States, therefore, may look on with entire calmness at the game playing in Europe, and await the issue with the assurance that, be it as it may, they cannot be injuriously affected by it.

New York American.

From the Gazette de France.

CESSIONS BY THE PORTE TO RUSSIA.

Without being considerable in themselves, the cities of Asia ceded to Russia by the Ottoman Porte acquire importance by their geographical position. The following observations upon this subject are collected from the most recent travels, and particularly from those of M. Gamba, the French Consul at Teflis:—

Situated upon the coast of Circassia, between the 44th and 45th degrees of latitude, Anapa is improperly considered as an Asiatic city. A short distance separates it from the Gulf of Taman, and, consequently, from the sea of Azof and from the peninsula of Crimea. The Turks founded this establishment in 1784, when the Russians had occupied Taman, which before that period was the principal market of the Circassians.

Anapa was the residence of a Pacha. Its situation and its possession was so much the more important to the Turks, as it served them as a means of communication not only with the Mussulman inhabitants of Caucasus, but, probably, with the Sunnite Tartars of Bukaria, who acknowledged the Sultan for their Caliph or religious chief. From the distance of this communication, it must be taken for granted that between Derbent and Trislar there existed one or more points of embarkation, and also that the Black Sea was passed over in order to gain the Gulf of Mengischlack. One thing at least is certain, that the Khan of Bokara sent every three years three millions in gold to the Sultan, and received an embassy charged to thank him for that service. Now, it is difficult to point out any other route that this embassy could have taken, than that of the interior of Caucasus, which extends in its whole length from Anapa to the Black Sea. The passage by Persia and Kourdistan would present much danger. The population of Anapa does not yet amount to beyond 3,000, of which one-third are Turks; the rest, Circassians, Armenians, and Greeks. The last were rigidly watched, and treated as captives.

The fortress of Anapa mounts 80 brass cannons. It was taken in 1807 by the Russians, and it is a fact worthy of observation, that they were headed by two Frenchmen. The Duke of Richelieu commanded the land force, and the Marquis of Traversy the fleet. After the peace of 1812, Anapa was restored to the Porte,—a measure so contrary to the interests of Russia, that it could only be excused on the part of General Koutousoff, the negociator for peace, by the urgent necessity of disposing of the army of Moldavia against the French, who were about to attack Moscow. The Pacha of Anapa excited a continual state of hostilities between the people of Causasus and the Russians. He furnished the former with arms and with ammunitions, and purchased the men, the women and the children, who were captured in their excursions beyond the Kouban. The Turks had also established in this place an open market with the Circassians for the supply of the harems at Constantinople. The young women brought from the interior of the country were there exchanged for the merchandise of Europe. "Anapa," says M. Gamba, "might then become an advantageous station for the French, who should have establishments on the coasts of Abazes, or of Mingrelia, especially if this port should pass under the dominion of Russia, who will, no doubt, endeavor to civilize by commerce the Circassians, and successively the other inhabitants of Caucasus."

Pursuing the Oriental coast of the Black Sea to the 42 deg. lat., Poti discovers itself. This city is situated at the mouth, and upon the left bank, of one of the most celebrated rivers of antiquity—the Phasis, better known now in that part of the world under the name of Reen. The possession of this city by the Turks deprived the Russians of the navigation of the river, which was the more severely felt by them, as it closes the provinces belonging to Russia between the Black Sea and Georgia, where Teflis is the centre of their government. It was proposed to give a new direction to the Phasis by opening a canal, which should lead directly to the sea from the fort of Rienskala. This fort was constructed by the Russians, on the right bank, at a league below the mouth, to counterbalance the importance of Poti; but this work presented great difficulties, and the acquisition of Poti rendered it unnecessary. The rich productions of Mingrelia and of Imerita will descend now without obstacles to the sea.

Since Rusaia, in consequence of her last conquests from Persia, has extended her frontier to the upper Araxes, the northern part of Armenia is in some measure incorporated in the provinces of Georgia and Imeritia. The direct communication is about to be re-established by the cession of Akhalzikh. This place is strong, and from its position on the Kour, which is the ancient Cyrus, it commands the course of that great river to its entrance into Georgia. A part of the territory is to be ceded to Russia, at the same time as the town of Akhalzikh; but this portion is not yet determined on.

To the cession of these three important places, some German journals add that of Akhalkalaki, a town belonging to the Pachalick of Akalzikh, and situated 20 leagues to the east of that place on the western frontiers of Georgia. It is possible that it may be included in the portion of territory just mentioned; but as to this nothing certain is known. Akhalkalaki, or Akiska, as the Turks call it, was the capital of Ottoman Georgia. It is situated on a river which bears the same name, and which runs into the Cyrus. The town is surrounded by ditches and a double row of reneliated walls, flanked by square and round towers. The citadel commands it. The population may be calculated at about 10,000. In this number may be included about 500 Catholic families, and as many scattered about in the rich villages of the neighborhood. In the town there are two Catholic churches attended by six priests, who have obtained permission from the Holy See to celebrate worship in Armenian and English.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE assortment of superior *irory handled KNIVES and FORKS*, in sets; Nut Crackers, silver and plated Butter Knives; plated Tea and Table Spoons; plated Casters and Candlesticks; Astral, Stand, Chamber and Liverpool Lamps; superior Mantel Ornaments, &c. &c.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Fifth & Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, July 21—wcf

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at S. Holmes Exchange Office, No. 33, Market, street Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*Michigan* 85s up.	3
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*New York.*	
Philadelphia banks	par	City banks	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Troy & Albany	2
Easton	par	Mohawk bk, Schen.	do
Germantown	par	Newburgh	do
Erie	2	Orange county	do
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	do
West-Chester	par	Auburn	do
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Geneva	do
Harrisburgh	par	Centr. bk. Cher. val.	2
Bucks county	par	Chenango	2
Lancaster bank, dis.	½	Utica bk. & bran.	2
Northampton	do	Ontario bk at Utica	2
York bank	do	do. at Canandaigua	do
Chambersburgh	do	Rochester	2
Greensburgh	unc.	Niagara bk.	no sale
Brownsville	½	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	do	St. bks. gen 85s up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	do	*Maryland*	
Farmer's bk. Read ng	do	Baltimore city bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
5s and upwards		Annap & br. Easton	do
All under	1	Frdk. co. Hav. do. Gr.	do
Bank of Steubenville	½	Westminster	do
Canton	2	Hagerstown	do
F & M. bank of Steu.	½	Williamsport	do
Mount Pleasant	do	*New Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St. bk at N Brunsw.	2
St. Clairsville	do	Frent'or band	do
Bank of Chillicothe	do	New Brunswick bk.	do
Lancaster	do	Mount Holley	do
Marietta	do	Camden	do
Columbus	do	Cumberland	do
Portsmouth	5	Newark Insurance	do
Indiana.		State bk. at Morris	do
F. & M. bk. Madison	12½	do at Elizabeth.	do
Branch at Lawrenb.	50	Sussex	do
North Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
Statebk. & br. 85 & up	6	*Connecticut*	
South Carolina.		N Haven bk. do.	¾
Charleston, 85 up.	5	Bridgeport	2
Delaware.		Middletown bank	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Phœnix bk, Hartfd.	do
Commercial bk Del.	do	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	do	Richmd, & br 85 u.	1
Bran. at New-Castle	do	Valley Bank & bran.	do
do. at Wilmington	do	N. W. bk. Wheeling	½
do. at Georgetown	do	*Rhode-Island.*	
Wilming. & Br.	2	Providence banks	2
Massachusetts.		Washingt. bk. West.	do
Boston bks. 85 & up.	2	Phœnix bk. at do,	do
Springfield	do	N E Commer. bk,	do
Hamsh. bk. N. Hampt.	do	Oth. R. I. notes gen.	do
Salem	do	*Vermont.*	
Worcester	do	Burlington.	3
Other Mass. notes	do	*N. Hampshire* gen.	3
District Columbia ge.	½		

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY CRAMER & SPEAR,

Franklin Head, Wood between Third and Fourth streets,

CONNOLLY'S ARITHMETIC,

OR

THE OHIO ACCOMPTANT:

BEING a plain practical treatise, with a complete system of Mensuration. By James L. Connolly.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I have carefully examined Mr. Connolly's system of Arithmetic and Mensuration, and have not the least hesitation in pronouncing it to be worthy of a place among the best authors, on these subjects, in the United States.

JOHN TAYLOR, E. M.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 4, 1829.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9th, 1829.

MESSRS. CRAMER & SPEAR.

Gentlemen—I am indebted to your politeness for a copy of "Connolly's Arithmetic," which, after a careful examination, I have found to be a work of no ordinary merit. The arrangement of the several parts, is well adapted to the capacity and comprehension of beginners: and the judicious elucidations which accompany each part, greatly add to the merits, by promoting the utility of the work; for every school-book is valuable, in proportion to its usefulness, and not its size. I am particularly pleased with the author's method of introducing, at the beginning, the tabular lessons for the exercise of the scholar's memory. With these views of the Arithmetic, I cheerfully recommend it as worthy of patronage.

Yours, respectfully,

N. R. SMITH.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 13, 1829.

MESSRS. CRAMER & SPEAR,

Gentlemen—I have minutely examined every rule and question in Mr. "Connolly's Arithmetic," and find that the author's mode of distributing each rule into four subordinate divisions, reflects on him the highest honor as a judicious Arithmetician. In the 64th and twelve following pages, an improvement of no inconsiderable importance presents itself, (it is in fact, altogether new in this country) viz. the introduction of fractions before practice: this is surely a most utile improvement: Can a pupil understand practice, or the principle of taking parts unless he is well acquainted with fractions? Can he understand decimals, independent of fractions? Surely not: therefore the arrangement of the rules and examples in this work is certainly good. I cannot pass unnoticed the manner in which he has avoided the erroneous inadvertence of former writers on this subject, of classing difficult questions with minor ones, before the pupil be well prepared in the common rudiments of each rule; this he has carefully avoided, by selecting the difficult ones under the head of questions for exercise; then on the second reading, when the pupil's young mind is rightly formed, these questions may give great accession to mathematics and mechanics. I presume the author had this in view, when he introduced his system of Mensuration as an appendix to the work. Finally his questions for examination at the end of each rule, must strongly impress on the minds of students the necessary part of each rule as they progress. Wishing you and the author success, and every one who contributes his mite, in the improvement of useful learning,

I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully, yours, &c.

JNO. M'NEVIN.

November 13.—6w

The Adelphae Seminary,

THIS institution, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Quinan, is delightfully situated in Allegheny, and, as a proof of the healthiness of the place, there has not been, since its commencement, a single instance of serious indisposition.

The outfit required with each pupil is, a mattress, a bolster, two pair of sheets and bolster cases, with sufficient other covering suitable to the season, towels, brushes, combs, &c. and with respect to wardrobe, the selection to be made rather with a view to plainness than otherwise; but it is recommended to consult the principals on this subject, as *uniformity* in *style* of dressing is necessary to preserve harmony amongst the pupils.

TERMS YEARLY, to be paid half yearly in advance.

English Tuition and Board,	$ 120,00.
The French Language, Drawing, Dancing, each,	10,00.
Music,	20,00.

No pupil will be received over fourteen years of age, or for a less period of time than a year, unless by special agreement.

Physician's and Dentist's bills, washing, and other incidental charges, at the expense of the Pupils.

No deduction made for any time a Pupil may be absent.

Oct. 20—tf.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

HARMAR DENNY,
JAMES S. STEVENSON.
☞*Election this day.*

We noticed, in the last *Christian Herald*, proposals for the publication of another Journal in our city, to be called the "*Western Sabbath School Messenger, and Children's Friend.*"

CONDITIONS.

This paper will be printed twice a month, in the newspaper form, about the size of a sheet of letter paper, at 37 1-2 cents a year, Payment always to be in advance.

No subscription will be received for less than a year.

All communications relative to the "Western Sabbath School Messenger," may be addressed (postage paid) to "Rev. J. F. Halsey, corner of Market and Fourth Streets, Pittsburgh."

To the editor of the Anti-Masonic Examiner.

SIR: A paragraph appeared under the editorial head of your paper of the 3d instant, which behoves me to notice. It is as follows—

"We omitted stating in our last paper, a circumstance that occurred at the Anti-Masonic Convention. After the business of the Convention was transacted, Edward Patchell, a *royal arch mason*, who was present during the whole sitting of the Convention, rose and addressed the Chairman. He stated in substance, that although he was a *royal arch mason*, he was at present heart and hand with the Anti-Masonic party. He hoped "the righteous cause would succeed, and that masonic jugglery and *secret* influence would be prostrated."

Now, sir, I beg leave to inform you, and the readers of your paper, that there is not one word of truth in that statement. I did not announce myself *as a royal arch mason*, nor did I say one word about the "jugglery and *secret* influence of masonry." I am really astonished how this paragraph found its way into your paper. It certainly could not have originated with any person who was present at the meeting of the Anti-Masonic Convention; and must be the misrepresentation of some over-zealous or overheated partisan.

My remarks to the Convention, such as they were, were in favor of one the candidates, who was rejected on account of him being a mason. It is useless to repeat what I did say—as the whole paragraph is a gross misrepresentation "from beginning to end—and for the truth of this assertion, I fearlessly appeal to the numerous and respectable spectators who attended the Convention, and to the members of the Convention themselves.

The insertion of this communication, I hope, will not be denied by you, to your humble servant.

EDWARD PATCHELL.

Dec. 10th, 1829.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

A London paper states that there is at present living at Pitna, in Sweden, a young man nineteen years of age, who is 9 feet 5 inches in height, and who, when only 8 years old, was 5 feet 4 inches high. He is about to travel through Europe to exhibit himself to the curious.

Odoriferous Lamp.—A night lamp has been invented in Germany and is now manufactured in Philadelphia, in which eau de cologne may be burned instead of oil. The experiment has been tried, and it is found that the fragrance diffused is very grateful, being in fact occasioned by the actual formation of aromatic vinegar during the whole time the lamp burns.

A Pun Legal.—A cause was lately tried which originated in a dispute about a pair of small clothes. The judge, who was a noted punster, observed it was the first time he had ever known a *suit* to be made out of a *pair of breeches*.

Six thousand persons per week, for several (say 8 or 10) weeks, have passed through Indianapolis, for the Wabash.

A gentleman in New Haven has succeeded in domesticating a large number of wild Pigeons.—They deposit but one egg, and the male and female sit by turns, the latter always in the night.

Extremely Polite.—A young widow of very polite address, whose husband had lately died, was visited soon after by the minister of the parish, who inquired as usual about her husband's health, when she replied, with a peculiar smile, "he is dead, *I thank you.*"

The Detroit Gazette says the increase of population has never before been so great, in Michigan Territory, as this year, and most of the emigrants are farmers.

A line of coaches now run in five hours between Baltimore and Washington city. The fare is $2 50. Distance, 38 miles.

Twenty-two thousand copies are printed of each volume of the new edition of the Waverley Novels. 10 thousand copies are sold in Edinburgh, and 12 thousand are sent to London, of which four thousand are sent to Ireland. Murray has just printed a new edition of the life of Napoleon, consisting of ten thousand copies. To this edition a copious Index is added.

A company in London is about to build an Arcade 900 feet long, embracing 120 houses. Expense about $500,000.

Mail Robbery.—On Sunday morning, about half past three o'clock, the Pottsville (Mount Carbon) stage was stopped on the Ridge Road, about two miles from the city, by three armed ruffians, who tied the passengers, ten in number, besides the driver, with their own handkerchiefs; robbed them of what money they had, and then dragged the mail bags from their place of deposit, cut them open, and rifled the letters of their contents—the value of which we have not learned. The papers and letters, together with a part of the contents of the trunks, were discovered after daylight, scattered about the turnpike, together with the lamp used by the robbers.—One of the newspaper bags and the letter mail were returned to the post office, about 7 o'clock.

There can be little doubt that the same persons were engaged in this robbery who committed that upon the Kimberton mail last week.

A reward of $500 has been offered by Mr. Reeside, the agent of the General Post Office, for the apprehension and conviction of the robbers.

Two men were taken up yesterday on suspicion of their having been concerned in the robbery, but we are unable to give the result of their examination before the Mayor. *National Gazette.*

Many of the State Legislatures are now in session, several more will in the course of a few weeks, and Congress assembles on Monday. The beautiful simplicity, regularity, and harmony of our system of Government, thus shows itself in its happiest light. It has not inaptly been compared to our solar system, all the parts moving in the same silent splendor, no one interfering with the course of the other; and *all* necessary to complete the grand *whole*. How anxious should every Patriot be to preserve this system entire; to perpetuate its blessings and its usefulness.

Alexandria Gazette, Dec. 4.

EXPRESS.—The Postmaster General has made arrangements with the Mail Contractors to carry the Message to all parts of the country by express—it is expected to reach New York in 18 hours, and New Orleans in about eight days.—The express riders are to be arranged in vidette style, on Capitol Hill, and at the discharge of cannon at 12 meridian, they are to fly in all directions, N. E. W. and S.—"Huzza for *Jeckson*," as the Cavestown heroes would say.—*Balt. Pat. Dec. 8.*

UNPRECEDENTED DESPATCH.

The President's Message, says the American, reached this city yesterday, by express, in a much shorter time than ever the route between the two cities has been travelled. The express rider of our enterprising Mail Contractors, Messrs. Stockton & Stokes, despatched with the copies of the Message transmitted by the Post Master General, left Washington precisely at twenty-five minutes before one o'clock, P. M. yesterday, and at five minutes after two o'clock the same rider was before the City Hotel, in Baltimore, having performed the distance, over a heavy road, in the incredibly short period of only *one hour and a half*, or at the rate of twenty-four miles an hour!! In order to accomplish this most extraordinary speed, eight horses were stationed at intervals along the road, and successively used as the rider came to them. Soon after passing Waterloo, he was thrown twice and severely hurt, the horse having twice bolted into the ditch at the road side. The rider, Mr. James McCracken, who volunteered his services on the occasion, performed the duty in a most dexterous and accomplished manner, exhibiting a fine, gallant, and chivalrous bearing, although nearly breathless on his arrival at the post of delivery.—By this conveyance, each of the daily journals received a copy of the Message, supplied by the Postmaster General. The copies for the Eastward were immediately forwarded by a fresh rider; from the arrangements made by Messrs. Stockton & Stokes, it is supposed that they reached Philadelphia at ten o'clock last night, and New York at four this morning.

The second express, also furnished by Messrs. S. & S. was a light two horse carriage, containing the driver and the packages of printed copies of the Message for the editors of the Baltimore daily journals. By it, the distance was travelled in *two hours and forty-four minutes*, or at the rate of a little over *thirteen miles per hour*.

Bal. Pat. Dec. 9.

The Message arrived in Pittsburgh on Wednesday, December 9th, at fifteen minutes before one, P. M. being just twenty-four hours from Washington, allowing ten minutes for difference of time.—At five o'clock on Thursday morning, we had the Message in print, just forty hours and fifteen minutes from the time it left Washington.

Ed. Gaz.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A valuable book is offered to the public, especially to the gentlemen of the bar, in a work just published by Mr. John Grigg, No. 9 North Fourth street. It is the first volume of "Condensed Reports of cases in the Supreme Court of the U. S., containing the whole series of the Decisions of the court from its organization to the commencement of Peters' Reports, at January term, 1827, with copious notes of parrallel cases in the Supreme and Circuit courts of the United States edited by Richard Peters, Esq. reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court."

"The object of this work is to present, in a condensed and convenient form, all the decisions of the Supreme Court; and it is proposed to comprise them in not more than six volumes.—These decisions are now contained in three volumes of the reports of Mr. Dallas; nine volumes of Mr. Cranch's, and twelve volumes of Mr. Wheaton's reports—in all, twenty-four volumes.—The whole cost of the six volumes of Mr. Peters' work, will not exceed thirty-six dollars. The work is not an abridgement—all the matter in the reported cases, *which is authority*, will be given, as the whole of the opinion of the court is inserted at large, and without diminution. The editor has condensed the introductory matter, and has omitted the arguments of counsel.

"Annexed to the cases are abstracts of the decisions of the federal courts in *pari materia*, thus furnishing a digest for these decisions under their appropriate heads.

The work is one of much labor, and its typographical execution is highly creditable.

"It has heretofore been a subject of just complaint that the decisions of the courts of the U. S. ave not been sufficiently disseminated throughout the Union.—As they form the supreme law of the land, it seems a matter of peculiar obligation that they should be universally promulgated. They will, by this work, be accessible to the purchase of every lawyer in the United States."

EXECUTION.

Portsmouth, (Ohio,) November 28.—We have been told by one who was present at the execution of the four Negro slaves, at Greenupsburg, on Friday week, that they all maintained to the last, the utmost firmness and resignation to their fate.—They severally addressed the assembled multitude, in which they attempted to justify the deed they had committed, on the principle acknowledged by all white men, "That it is lawful in the sight of God, and a principle implanted in the breast of every man by nature, to fight for freedom, and slay the tyrant who dares to deprive them of it. This only they had done, and having failed to accomplish the sole object for which they slew their merciless oppressors, traffickers in human flesh, it remained for them to pay the forfeit of that failure with their lives. They were willing to do so. They had done no more than their judges and executioners would have done under similar circumstances, and that too, with a solemn appeal to the Judge of heaven and earth, for the integrity of their motives, and the justice of their cause."

One of them, while standing upon the cart, just ready to be launched into eternity, exclaimed, several times—"*Death!—Death, any time in preference to slavery!*" During the whole time they stood under the gallows, not a joint was seen to tremble, nor a sigh heard to escape from them. They joined with great animation in the singing of a hymn; after which they shook cordially the hands of all who were near them, and were launched off, enjoying what they supposed to be the full triumphs of the Christian's faith.—*Western Times.*

The Hornet.—We are sorry to state, says the New York Mercantile Advertiser of Saturday, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, there are no authentic accounts that this vessel has been heard from, since she was blown off from the Bar of Tampico, on the 9th of September. It was reported that she returned to that port a few days afterwards, dismasted; but this was contradicted, and the letters from Tampico are to the 10th of October, a month after the gale, and those from Vera Cruz, to the 23d or 24th of that month, do not mention her return to the coast.—Some hopes were entertained that if disabled, she might have steered for Pensacola; but it seems that no intelligence of her had been received at that place up to the 8th of November, on which day, Captain Morgan, late of the United States ship Norfolk, and Commodore Ridgely, who has arrived at Savannah, left that place. The Savannah Republican mentions that Commodore Ridgely "entertains hopes of the safety of the Hornet, as she was spoken at anchor after the gale, and although dismasted declined any offers of assistance as unnecessary." This report of her being at anchor after the gale, is probably the one that reached New Orleans, and as we have stated above, was afterwards contradicted.

MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT CONGRESS.

House of Representatives—21st Congress.

Maine.—Rufus M'Intyre, John Anderson, Joseph F. Wingate, James W. Riples, Samual Butman, Jacob Evans.

New Hampshire.—Jonathan Harvey, John Broadhead, Joseph Hammons, Thomas Chandler, Henry Hubbard, John W. Weeks.

Massachusetts.—Benjamin Gorham, Edward Everett, B. W. Crowninshield, John Bailey, John Varnum, John Reed, Henry W. Dwight, John Davis, James S. Hodges, Isaac C. Bates, Joseph Richardson, Joseph G. Kendall, George Grennell, Jun.

Rhode Island.—Tristram Burges, Dutee J. Pearce.

Connecticut.—John Baldwin, Ralph J. Ingersoll, Noyes Barbour, William L. Storrs, William Ellsworth, Jabez W. Huntington.

Vermont.—Horace Everett, Rollin C. Mallary, Jonathan Hunt, —— Cahoone.

New York.—Phineas L. Tracey, George Fisher, John D. Dickinson, Henry C. Martindale, Henry R. Storrs, James Strong, John W. Taylor, Ambrose Spencer, Campbell P. White, Gulian C. Verplanck, C. C. Cambreleng, James W. Lent, Jacob Crocheron, Henry B. Cowles, Abraham Bokee, Hector Craig, Charles G. De Witt, Perkins King, Peter J. Borst, William G. Angel, Robert Monell, Michael Hoffman, Benedict Arnold, Isaac Finch, Joseph Hawkins, Thomas Beckman, Jonas Earll, Jun. Gershom Powers, Thomas Maxwell, Robert S. Rose, Jehiel H. Halsey, Timothy Childs, John Magee, Ebenezer T. Norton.

New Jersey.—Lewis Condict, Isaac Pierson, Samuel Swann, James F. Randolph, Richard M. Cooper, Thomas H. Hughes.

Pennsylvania.—Joel B. Sutherland, Joseph Hemphill, Daniel H. Miller, James Buchanan, Joshua Evans, George G. Leiper, John B. Sterigerie, Ilmis Green, Henry A. Muhlenburgh, Joseph Fry, Jun. Philander Stevens, James Ford, Allen Marr, Adam King, William Ramsay, Thomas H. Crawford, John Scott, Chauncey Forward, Thomas Irwin, William M'Creery, John Gilmore, Richard Coulter, Thomas H. Sill, —— Ihrie, —— Smith.

Delaware.—Kensey Johns, Jun.

Maryland.—Benedict J. Semmes, George E. Mitchell, Benjamin C. Howard, Michael C. Sprigg, Elias Brown, George C. Washington, Clement Dorsey, Richard Spencer, Ephraim King Wilson.

Virginia.—Mark Alexander, Robert Allen, William S. Archer, William Armstrong, John S. Barbour, Thomas Bouldin, Nathaniel H. Claiborne, Richard Coke, Jun. Thomas Davenport, Philip Doddridge, Lewis Maxwell, William M'Coy, Charles Fenton Mercer, Thomas Newton, —— Gordon, John Roane, Alexander Smyth, Andrew Stevenson, John Taliaferro, James Trezvant, Philip P. Barbour, Robert Craig.

North Carolina.—Lewis Williams, Samuel P. Carson, Edmund Deberry, Edward B. Dudley, Daniel L. Barrieger, Willis Alston, Aug. Sheppard, Robert Potter, Jesse Speight, Henry W. Conner, Thomas H. Hall, William B. Sheppard.

South Carolina.—William Drayton, Robert W. Barnwell, William D. Martin, James Blair, Warren R. Davis, George M'Duffie, John Campbell, Starling Tucker, William T. Nuckolls.

Georgia.—Richard H. Wilde, Wiley Thompson, Charles E. Haynes, Wilson Lumpkin, Henry G. Lamer, —— Wayne, —— Foster.

Kentucky.—Robert P. Letcher, Richard M. Johnson, John Kincaid, Charles A. Wickliffe, James Clarke, Chittenden Lyon, Henry Daniel, Joel Yancey, Thomas Chilton, Nathan Gaither, N. D. Coleman, Joseph Lecompte.

Ohio.—Mordecai Bartley, Francis S. Muhlenburg, James Findlay, William Stanberry, Joseph Vance, Samuel Findlay Vinton, Elisha Whittlesay, William W. Irwin, William Russell, James Shields, John Thompson, —— Crane, John M. Goodenow, —— Kennon.

Tennessee.—Prior Lea, James Standifer, John Blair, Jacob C. Isacks, John Bell, James K. Polk, Cave Johnson, Robert Desha, David Crockett.

Indiana.—Rathff Boon, Jonathan Jennings, John Test.

Louisiana.—Edward White, John H Overton, Henry. H. Gurley.

Alabama.—E. B. Taylor, C. Clay, —— Lewis.

Illinois.—Joseph Duncan.

Missouri.—Spencer Pettis.

Mississippi.—Thomas Hinds.

Michigan.—John Biddle, (Delegate.)

Arkansas.—Ambrose H. Sevier, (Delegate.)

Florida.—Joseph M. White, (Delegate.)

SOUTHERN FEELING.

The leaven of disunion is still at work in the states south of the Potomac. The S. C. Telescope, published at Columbia, the residence of the Jacobin Cooper, holds the following language:

"The next session of Congress seems to us to be preparing the close of this political drama of ours; and we welcome our friends to the near approach of the final scene—to one last, decisive conflict, that if it does not bring us the noblest of all triumphs—that of successfully defending our liberties—must bestow upon us, at least, the almost equally glorious one of being overwhelmed in their defence.

But if we fail!
they never fail who die
In a great cause—the block may suck their gore,
Their heads may sodden in the sun; their limbs
Be strung to city gates and castle walls,
But still their spirit walks abroad.

The next session of the Congress of the United States is preparing a conflict on two great political questions, either of which may prove fatal to the present union of the States. The Tariff question alone, perhaps, would not involve so suddenly the entire break off which the agitation of the other question ought to produce and will. If the discussion of the acquisition of Texas, brings on the agitation of the slave question, as we are sure it will, a rupture with the Northern States will become almost inevitable."

What miserable, short-sighted politicians ye are that thus talk about separating from the North? ☞The *North* can do without the South—the *South* cannot exist without the North.

The only thing to be regretted in this matter is, that there exists even among the *free men* and the soil of New-England a race of trading, bargaining, unprincipled politicians, who are ready to sacrifice every thing to the cupidity of the slaves-holding states, and who would be glad, were it possible, to extend the curse of slavery over the remaining portion of the union.

Whenever a subject is agitated in which the interests of the north and south come in conflict—the dough-faces of the north take sides against the interests of their own, "their native land," and rally under leaders whose public language is like that above quoted from the leading paper in South Carolina. Did these "northern slaves" (by whose aid Randolph said the men of the south would conquer the free men of the north) merely act the part of mediators, seeking to avert collision, their course were honorable; but they go the whole length with their southern friends, and apparently feel the dislike they certainly take no pains to conceal, of every thing of New-England origin, of every thing which tends to exalt, to enrich and benefit this portion of the union.

We are not advocates of the interests of this section alone, but of the whole; and believing, as we do, that the interests of New-England and of the Union are the same—that the policy now favored by New-England is the true policy for the whole union, we disregard the vain threats of the southern leaders, as heartily as we commiserate and loathe the creeping things who degrade the image in which they are made by their fawning subserviency to the southern politicians.

N. H. Journal.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, (a "*go the whole*" administration paper,) proposes that the salary of Ministers to the four principal foreign Courts be raised from $9000 to 20,000 each. On the propriety, expediency, or necessity of such a measure, we do not mean to comment; we wish barely to say that if such a proposition had been broached two years ago, in an administration paper of *that* period, the Enquirer would have been among the first to denounce it as a proof of a disposition, on the part of the "diplomatic administration," to indulge in high-handed prodigality, and as an evidence of Mr. Adams's desire to enable the public servents to ape "regal pomp and splendor." What sufficed as a salary in "spendthrift times," we should imagine ought to be abundantly adequate to the end in these boasted days of "*economy and reform.*" But circumstances alter cases. *York Recorder.*

From the Dover Times.

The East Room, which furnished to every believer in modern Jacksonism such incontrovertible evidence of the extravagance of President *Adams*, through the misrepresentations of the subsidized press, has again become a fruitful topic of discussion. *Jackson* has ordered it furnished at an expense to the public of *fourteen thousand dollars*,—this is economy.—It was entirely unfurnished during the last term,—yet the famous 'East Room Letter' represented it as 'gorgeous to behold.'

The New York Enquirer now says—"The manner in which Mr. Adams kept the East Room was disrespectful to the office of President of the United States. Instead of its looking neat, and clean, and tidy, and being decently furnished, as the mansion of the President of a great Republic ought to be, it was full of cobwebs, a few old chairs, lumbering benches, broken glass, and looked exactly like one of the apartments in Windsor Castle, Holyrood Palace, or the Tower of London, those appendages to kings and monarchs. The head of a republic ought to give an example of the thriftiness and virtuous habits of the people who put him there. Unless General Jackson put good, sound, substantial furniture into the 'East Room,' the reform is not complete in that quarter, and the people won't forgive him for neglecting it."

Thus these '*gentlemen in pay*' are made to blow hot or blow cold as best suits the feelings of their employers.

The following are the names, residences, and dates of the appointment, of the present members of the Supreme Court of the U. S.—Chief Justice, John Marshall, Richmond, Va., 1801. Associate Justices, William Johnson, Charleston, S. C. 26th March, 1804; Joseph Story, Salem, Mass. 18th November, 1811; Gabriel Duval, Marietta, Maryland, 18th November, 1811; Smith Thompson, New York, 9th Dec. 1823; John McLean, Cincinnati, Ohio, March, 1829. *Nat. Gaz.*

Married,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Herron, *James B. Morgan*, Esq. of Morganza, to Miss *Susan*, daughter of the late James Mountain, Esq. of this city.

Died,

[At the house of Andrew Spence, Saint Andrew's Square, near Bush Hill, Philadelphia, PETER WHITESIDE, aged 76 years, formerly merchant in Philadelphia, the confidential Secretary and Partner of Robert Morris, during the trying and eventful period of the Revolution.

BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by the subscribers: *Sketches of Irish Character*, by Mrs. S. C. Hall.

The Adventures of a King's Page, a Novel, in 2 vols. by the author of "Almack's Revisited."

A Useful Guide for Grocers, Distillers, Hotel and Tavern Keepers, and Wine and Spirit Dealers of every denomination. By W. Beastall, Chemist.

Gillies' History of Greece, 1 vol.

Hooper's Medical Dictionary, 2 vols: a new Stereotype Edition, enlarged and improved.

Good's Study of Medicine, 5 vols. &c. &c.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

December 15—tf.

STRAW PAPER.

JOHN D. DAVIS, Commission Merchant, No. 45, Front street, has lately received a quantity of Medium and Crown Wrapping Paper, of a very superior quality, from the mill of Col. Wm. Magaw, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, and a liberal discount given to those taking a quantity.

Pittsburgh, December 15, 1829.—7t

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I AM in need of money for my business; all persons who know they are indebted to me of a longer standing than six months, are hereby requested to give me a call and make settlement, between now and the first of February next.—At that date, I will deliver my accounts into the care of an officer, who will prove more successful. CALEB LEE.

December 15, 1829.—3t

TO CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE, that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and the said Court has appointed the third Monday of January, 1830, at the Court-House, in the City of Pittsburgh, the time and place for hearing of us and our creditors, previous to our discharge.

ISRAEL PANCOAST.
Elizabeth township, Carpenter.
JAMES MURDOCK,
St. Clair township, Laborer.

December 1, 1829—3t.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN CONNER, late of St. Clair township, Allegheny county, deceased, are hereby required to make payment to the undersigned; and all having claims against said estate are required to present them, for adjustment, without delay.

JAMES CONNER,
SAMUEL CONNER,
Nov. 27, 1829—4* *Executors.*

WANTED,

ABOUT 15 or 20 Cords good *Black Oak Bark*, to be taken off according to order, and for which a liberal price will be given. Apply to H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

December 8—3t.

☞ *NEW FUR AND FANCY CAP* **STORE,**

No. 66 Wood Street, 3d door above Fourth street.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has *just received* a fresh supply of Gentlemen's Superior OTTER CAPS, together with a large assortment of Men's and Boys' FUR and FANCY CAPS, suitable for all seasons, consisting of the following descriptions, viz:

Sup'r Dyed Otter, Natural Fur Seal, Patent Leather, Black Hair Seal, Blue Cloth, Dyed Muskrat, } CAPS { Brown Fur Seal, Leopard Seal, Morocco, Grey Hair Seal, Dyed Raccoon, Martin, &c. &c.

Also, a great variety of Misses' and Children's TURBANS.

*** *Fur Seal and Martin Collars, and Patent Leather Stocks.*

☞Lillibridge's PATENT HINGE STOCKS.

JOHN SIBBETT.

N. B.—*Country Merchants* supplied on the most accommodating terms. ☞CAPS REPAIRED.

December 15—3t.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION,

On THURSDAY NEXT, 17th December.

Union Canal Lottery, Class 14, *for* 1829.

PRIZES.

One of $30,000; Two of $.0,000; Two of $5,000; One of 4,210; Ten of $1000, &c. &c. &c.

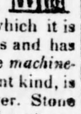
Amounting in all to the splendid sum of

$273,760.

Whole Tickets, $10 | Quarters, $2 50
Halves, - 5 | Eighths, - 1 25

For sale, in great variety of numbers, at the *Managers' Office*. GEORGE A. COOK, Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood strt. Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.

A Paper Mill For Sale.



THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale their PAPER MILL, adjoining the town of Steubenville, called the Clinton Mill, with the lot of ground on which it is erected. The mill runs four rag engines and has an abundant supply of clear water. The *machinery*, which is all of the best and most efficient kind, is driven by a steam engine of 30 horse power. Stone coal of the best quality can be had for 3½ cents per bushel, delivered at the mill. The raw material, or stock, can at all times be procured in sufficent quantity in exchange for the manufactured article. The mill buildings are very extensive and commodious. The quality of the paper made therein, since it came into the possession of the subscribers, is too well known throughout the western states, to require any description here. On the lot on which the mill is situate is also a range of two story brick buildings, for the residence of the hands employed in the mill.

The town and neighborhood of Steubenville are remarkable for the healthiness, as well as the moral and correct deportment of their inhabitants, and the surrounding country being fertile and thickly inhabited, provisions are abundant and cheap, thus furnishing a very eligible and agreeable place of residence for any person who, by purchasing the said property, may find it necessary to locate himself and family there.

To any person inclining to purchase, every information as to the operations of the mill heretofore, with its profits, &c. shall be freely and fully imparted. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money only will be required in hand. The subscribers may safely say, so good a chance for profitable investment of capital rarely offers; they wish to dispose of it for the reason, *only*, that their residence is too remote from it to enable them to give to it a sufficient degree of personal attention; the bulk of their business, together with their principal paper making establishment, being in Pittsburgh. Possession of the above property may be had by the first of April next, or as near thereto as practicable. Any further information may be had upon application to Mr. Thompson Hannah, the manager of said mill, or the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞ The Western Herald, Wheeling Gazette, Ohio State Journal, Louisville Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, National Intelligencer, Baltimore Gazette, Delaware Watchman, Harrisburgh Reporter, Philadelphia Enquirer, U. S. Gazette, will please insert this to the amount of $3, and send their bills to the Pittsburgh Gazette Office.

December 15—tf.

PLASTER PARIS.

402 Barrels (white) Ground Plaster Paris; just received, and for sale, by STEELE & CARLISLE,

Dec. 15.—3m. 90 *Front Street.*

The New Lisbon Palladium and Beaver Argus, will insert the above two months, and forward their accounts to this office.

Superior Business Stands FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores, No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by James Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.

Apply to H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.—tf

Improved Solar Microscope,

Of greater power than any other in the U. States, magnifying objects more than four millions of times.

THE inhabitants of Pittsburgh are respectfully informed, that this celebrated instrument will be exhibited for a few days only, while the weather is fair, at Mr. P. Doran's boarding house, on Water street, a few doors west of Market street.

A great variety of objects will be exhibited, among which are the animalculæ in vinegar, apparently from five to twelve feet long; the dust on the surface of figs and old cheese, which is discovered to consist of living animals, bearing some resemblance to opossums; the sap vessels in different kinds of wood and roots, and the beautiful process of crystalization. From thirty to forty persons can view the exhibition at the same time.

Admission 25 cents, children half price: a liberal discount made to teachers who bring their scholars collectively.

The proprietor of the Solar Microscope, having urgent business to attend to the present winter, is under the necessity of selling it: perhaps no exhibition in the United States has ever received more attention and patronage than the Solar Microscope. For further information, inquire at Mr. Doran's boarding house.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. Ramsey's and Griffith's Hotels. Dec. 15.

COMMISSION HOUSE,

ST. LOUIS.

THE subscribers, late from Florence, Alabama, have rented the large Stone Warehouse, at the steam boat landing, next building to Messrs. Hill & M'Gunnegle, for the purpose of transacting a general *Commission Business*, under the firm of SPROULE & BUCHANAN. They will strictly attend to all business committed to their care, and are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments. GEORGE SPROULE,
ANDREW BUCHANAN.

Dec. 15.—4m

J. M. Clarke's Lottery Office,

No. 110, MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Union Canal Lottery

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS NO. 14. FOR 1829.

TO be drawn in Philadelphia, day after to-morrow, 17th instant, and the drawing will be received at Clarke's Office, on Monday next.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

CAPITAL PRIZE 30,000 DOLLARS.

One prize of	30,000	is	30,000
Two "	10,000	is	20,000
Two "	5,000	is	10,000
One "	4,210	is	4,210
Ten "	1,000	is	10,000
" "	600	is	6,000
" "	500	is	5,000
" "	400	is	4,000
" "	300	is	3,000
Twenty-eight prizes of	200	is	5,600

Besides numerous other prizes of 100, 90, 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 30, &c. &c.

Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, 2 50; Eighths, 1 25.

Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

☞Orders from the country, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to, and the drawing will will be sent to distant adventurers as soon as received. Call on, or address

J. M. CLARKE,
No. 110 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Dec. 15.—3t

TO LET,

THE TAVERN STAND in Noblestown, formerly owned and occupied by John Taylor, deceased: along with the tavern will be let, four acres of ground in town, and a ten acre outlot: the lessee to have privilege to take as much coal as may be necessary for his use.—For terms apply to the widow, on the premises.

EZEKIEL HARKER,
ALEX. LIGGEST,
Guardians of the minor Children.

Dec. 15.—3t

NOTICE.

M'CLURG & KING being about to decline business, request all persons indebted to them to call and make payment before the first of January next. Those who neglect to do so may expect to find their accounts, &c. placed in the hands of officers for collection.

Dec. 15, 1829.—3t

A STRAY COW.

CAME, some time ago, to the residence of the subscriber, in Pitt Township, near Mr. Beelen's, A RED COW, with belly, hind legs, and part of her tail white. Her horns incline towards each other over her forehead. No other marks perceivable.

PATRICK HAGERTY.

December 15,—3t*

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 6th instant, an apprentice to the Boot and Shoemaking business, named *Solomon Vail*, about 15 years of age. The above reward, but no thanks or charges, will be paid to any person who will deliver said apprentice to me, in Pittsburgh.

JAMES HARMON.

Dec. 15, 1829.—1t

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, I will expose to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the first day of February next, all the right, title, and interest of Benjamin B. Cooper, to all, and singular, the following parcels or bodies of land, situate, lying, and being in the Third and Fourth East Allegheny Districts, in the counties of M'Kean and Jefferson, in the State of Pennsylvania, viz:—

1. One body, composed of one hundred and three tracts, of nine hundred acres each, surveyed on warrants dated the 12th and 13th December, 1792, in the names of Wilhem Willink and others, and numbered as follows, viz: 3087, 3086, 3085, 3084, 3076, 2609, 2369, 2380, 2677, 3092, 3091, 3089, 3077, 3073, 2605, 2665, 3120, 3097, 3093, 2671, 2690, 2703, 2663, 2550, 2573, 2470, 2664, 2638, 2607, 2691, 2689, 2688, 2392, 2606, 2600, 2365, 2375, 2496, 2818, 2793, 2666, 2436, 2492, 2426, 2521, 2797, 2534, 3675, 2345, 2513, 2794, 2530, 3217, 3218, 3225, 3673, 2331, 2594, 2790, 2592, 3253, 3228, 3227, 3143, 3226, 3295, 2553, 2554, 2686, 3220, 3223, 3140, 3224, 3290, 2610, 2564, 3231, 3236, 3229, 3117, 3220, 3293, 2588, 2527, 3232, 3233, 3237, 3111, 3221, 3291, 2593, 2599, 3251, 3243, 3242, 3044, 3214, 3290, 2489, 2551, 3221, 3280, and 3252; also, the part of No. 2653, remaining after the sale, by Benjamin B. Cooper to Samuel Stanton, made December 21, 1814.

2. One other body, composed of seventeen tracts, each containing one thousand and forty-three acres and sixty-three perches, except the last, which contains eleven hundred acres, surveyed on warrants dated 3d February, 1794, granted to Wilhem Willink and others, and patented to them on 24th September, 1799, being the following numbers, viz: 4871, 4872, 4873, 4874, 4875, 4876, 4907, 4908, 4909, 4910, 4911, 4912, 4913, 4914, 4915, 4916, and 4917, [which two said bodies of land, Wilhem Willink, Hendrick Vollenhoven, and Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck, by Paul Busti, their attorney, by deed, dated the 2nd March, 1812, recorded in the proper office, June 29, 1812, granted inter alia, to Benjamin B. Cooper, and to Oliver W. Ogden, which said Oliver, by deed, dated the day of granted his moiety thereof to Joseph M'Ilvain, Esquire, who, by deed, dated the 26th July, 1815, released the same to the said Benjamin.]

3. One other body of forty-two tracts, containing 900 acres each, surveyed on warrants, dated Dec. 13, 1792, granted to Herman Le Roy and John Linklain, and numbered, 2500, 2595, 2612, 2598, 2314, 2328, 2611, 2614, 2315, 2329, 2608, 2660, 2316, 2332, 2604, 2591, 2319, 2333, 2587, 2487, 2323, 2326, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3131, 3130, 3127, 3154, 3153, 3136, 3166, 3167, 3172, 3175, 3176, 3212, 3216, 3215, 3213, 3210, and 3232, [which forty-two tracts are a moiety of eighty-four tracts which the said Herman and John, on 26th February, 1812, granted to Paul Busti, who, on the 2nd March, 1812, granted the said eigty-four tracts to said Cooper and Ogden, and the title to which forty-two tracts is now vested in said Cooper, in severalty.]

4. One other body of thirteen tracts, numbered as follows, viz: 2973, 2486, 2507, 2439, 2442, 2425, 2377, 2361, 2363, 4904, 4905, 4903, and 4877, [which said thirteen tracts, William Griffith and Abby his wife, by deed, dated 15th April, 1811, granted to the said Benjamin B. Cooper.]

5. And, also, all the estate and interest of the said Benjamin B. Cooper, in five other tracts, surveyed on warrants, dated 12th December, 1792, granted to Wilhem Willink and others, and numbered, 2669, 2602, 2603, 2601, and 2624, including the lots in the town of Justanter.

Seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said Benjamin B. Cooper, at the suit of Wilhem Willink, survivor, &c.

JOHN M. DAVIS,
Marshal of the W. District of Pennsylvania.

December 15, 1829.—wts

The two papers in Indiana town, the two in Williamsport, Lycoming county, and both the papers in Warren, Warren county, will publish the above three times, and forward their accounts to this office—and the paper or papers in M'Kean county if there be any.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Wholesale Dealers in English, French, and American DRY GOODS, invite the attention of buyers residing in the Western States to visit this market. It is our intention, and also that of several respectable houses in this city, to open a full assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

early in January next, and for cash or approved paper, the prices will be as low, if not lower, than can be had in any other city. Their assortment will consist of the following articles:

Broad Cloths, blue, black, and fancy colors;
Cassimeres, do. do. do. do.
Together with a general assortment of Trimmings for tailors;
Blankets, rose, point, and duffield;
Flannels, white, red, yellow, and green;
Bocking and Floor Cloth; Baizes;
Prints of every description;
Ginghams, 4-4, 9-8, and 6-4; an extensive ass't;
Cambric, Jaconet, Book and Mull Muslins;
Tambour'd and loom-sewed do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Muslin Robes; Tartan Plaids;
Blue and Brown Camblets; Plaid Camblets;
Black and assorted Bombazetts;
Circassians and Merino Cloths;
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose;
Cambric and garment Dimities;
Bang-up and Fancy Cords;
Drab and Olive Beaverteens;
Sinchews, Sarsnetts, and Silk Handkerchiefs;
Gros de Naples, Gros de Indes & Florence Silks;
Garniture; Satin and Lustring Ribbons;
Black and Colored Crapes;
Satinetts, blue, and blue and black mixed;
Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings;
Domestic Plaid and Stripe Ginghams;
Leghorn Hats, by the case or dozen;
Paper Hangings.

☞ In addition to the above, a great variety of articles not enumerated.

CUSHMAN & FALCONER,
No. 188 Pearl street, New York.
December 8, 1829—1mo.

ROBERT JAFFRAY & CO.

No. 141 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,

IMPORTERS of *English and French Lace Goods*, invite respectable dealers from the Western States to visit this market. During the whole months of January and February, they will have a full assortment of all the varieties of these articles which are required in the country trade.—They have been exclusively *Importers* for above twenty years, and do not buy any thing here; and, therefore, they profess to be able and willing to supply their customers on the best terms.

It has, heretofore, been the practice, in this city, not to prepare for spring sales till the beginning of March; but, from a desire to cultivate the trade of the western states, there is now an increasing disposition to make early importations; and several of our principal houses have taken measures to have extensive assortments of staple and fancy dry goods against the middle of next January.

Responsible gentlemen, who bring satisfactory letters to any respectable house here, will be introduced at once to the best houses in every department, and to all the facilities of our oldest and most valued connexions.

The following are the principal articles that we import:

English Thread Laces, Edgings, and Insertings;
French do. do. do.
Bobbinetts, white and black, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4;
do. do. Figured;
Bobbinett Veils, 4-4 and 5-4, black and white;
Capes, Collars, Collaretts, and Half Hdkfs.;
Pelerines and Ladies' Caps;
Gimp Laces and Edgings;
Quillings, from ¼ inch to 7 inches wide;
Mechlin Lace; Purling; Tatting, &c.

New-York, Nov. 27, 1829—1mo.

ARTHUR TAPPAN & CO.

No. 122 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,

HAVING enlarged their Store, intend keeping a large and complete assortment of

EUROPEAN AND INDIA SILK GOODS,

at all seasons of the year; and, particularly, they will make arrangements to have a full supply *early in January next*, for spring sales. They also keep large supplies of *LEGHORN HATS, SILK AND COTTON UMBRELLAS, and PARASOLS.* They invite merchants from the Western States generally, and especially those who have not been accustomed to visit New York regularly, to examine their goods before making spring purchases.

Without making invidious comparisons between New York and other cities, it may be stated that a large proportion of the goods imported into the United States are consigned to this city, whence they are afterwards sold into the different states; and that the Packets from France and England arrive almost every week. It is obvious, therefore, that it is for the interest of respectable merchants to visit this place, for the purpose of examining into the state of the market, before making their spring and fall purchases.

Liberal credits will be given, and notes will be taken, payable at the Banks in the vicinity of purchasers.

☞ Merchants bringing respectable letters will be introduced to the best houses in this city, so as to be able to make up entire assortments in every branch of business.

December 1, 1829—2m.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the very valuable Works, situated on Cheat River, in Monongalia county, Virginia, well known as "Jackson's Works." This establishment embraces a Furnace, Forge, Rolling Mill, Nail Factory, Grist and Saw Mill.

With these works will be sold a large quantity of Farming Land, river bottom. Also, three or four thousand acres of Woodland.

For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises. JOSIAH JACKSON.
December 1—3t

SHEARS.

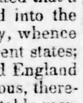
THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.
Nov. 27—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE OR RENT.

I WILL SELL THE TAVERN Property in Brownsville, occupied at present by James Searight, and lately by George Gibson. This property is well situated for business. If not sold, it will be rented, and possession given on the 1st day of April next.



GEORGE DAWSON.
December 8—3t. *Brownsville.*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has removed his "Musical Repository" to No. 19 Market street, where he has for sale two splendid PIANO FORTES, from the manufactory of Loud & Brothers.

The subscriber will always keep a supply on hand, and will also furnish Pianos upon orders.

Old Pianos received in exchange at a fair price.
W. C. PETERS,
December 8—tf. *Professor of Music.*

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
J. ANDREW SHULZE,
Governor of the said Commonwealth,
to William Caven, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny.

WHEREAS, a vacancy has happened in the representation of this state in the House of Representatives of the United States, in consequence of the resignation of William Wilkins, Esq. who was elected in the sixteenth district, a member of the twenty-first Congress.

NOW THEREFORE, in pursuance of the provisions in such case made by the Constitution of the United States, and of the act of the General Assembly, passed the eighteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and five, I, J. ANDREW SHULZE, being vested with the executive authority of the State of Pennsylvania, have issued this WRIT, hereby commanding you, the said William Caven, to hold an election in the said county of Allegheny, on the third Tuesday, the 15th day of December next, for choosing a representative of this Commonwealth, in the House of Representatives of the United States, to fill the vacancy which has happened as aforesaid, and you are hereby required and enjoined to hold and conduct the said election, and make a return thereof, in the manner and form as by law is directed and required.

GIVEN under my hand and the great seal of the state, at Harrisburgh, this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and of the Commonwealth the fifty-fourth.

By the Governor. C. BLYTHE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act directing the mode of filling vacancies in the representation of the state in the House of Representatives of the United States, it is enacted and directed that, when the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue his writ, commanding the Sheriff or Sheriffs of the county or counties composing the Congressional District where a vacancy in the representation of this state in the House of Representatives of the United States may happen, to hold an election to supply such vacancy, said Sheriff or Sheriffs shall give fifteen days previous, due, and public notice, throughout said county or counties, of the time and places of holding such elections.

And whereas, John Andrew Shulze, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, has by his writ, given under his hand and the great seal of the state at Harrisburgh, commanded me to hold an election on the *third Tuesday, the fifteenth day of December next*, to supply the vacancy in the representation of this state in the House of Representatives of the United States, created by the resignation of William Wilkins:

Now, therefore, I, WILLIAM CAVEN, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, in obedience to said writ, do make known, and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county, on the THIRD TUESDAY (FIFTEENTH DAY) OF DECEMBER NEXT, at the several election districts therein.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh, west of Wood street, from the Monongahela river, to where that street intersects Liberty street, from thence north of Liberty and west of Washington streets, are to meet at the court house in the said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh, east of Wood-street, and south of Liberty street to the line—together with the electors of that part of Pitt township adjoining and attached hereto, beginning on the Allegheny river at the mouth of Washington street, and running up said river to the mouth of Two Mile Run, thence up said run by Roup's mill to Henry Fulton's farm house, thence in a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, to the Monongahela, and thence down the said river to the city line, except so much thereof as is contained within the boundaries of the "Northern Liberties of the city of Pittsburgh," are also to meet at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of the borough of the "Northern Liberties of the city of Pittsburgh," included within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the corner of Penn and Washington streets, on Alexander Laughlin's land, thence along the line of the City of Pittsburgh, to the middle of the Allegheny river, thence by the middle of the said river up the same to a point opposite John M'Donald and Joseph Patterson's line, adjoining O'Hara's property, thence south-eastwardly to said John M'Donald's and Patterson's line, and along said line and that of Boyle Irwin, to his south eastern corner, thence along his line at or near the foot of the hill commonly called Grant's hill, thence to the south eastern corner of the Methodist burying ground, thence along the southern line of the said burying ground, and by a line pursuing the course thereof, to the line of the city of Pittsburgh, thence by said line to the place of beginning; are to meet at the house formerly occupied by John Taylor, in said borough.

The electors of Pitt township, (excepting so much thereof as goes to constitute part of the eastern election wards of the city of Pittsburgh, and and the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh) are to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in the town of East Liberty, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown road, in said township.

The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township are to meet at the white house lately occupied by Thomas Neel, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabethtown.

The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house of James H. Neel, in said township.

The electors of Jefferson township, are to meet at the house of John Kerr, in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Monongahela river at the mouth of Street's Run, thence down said river to the mouth of Chartier's creek, on the Ohio river, thence up the said creek to include John Bell's, farm, up to Willet'son Street's run (including the farms of Robert Hays and James Bryson) and thence down the said run to the place of beginning, (being made a separate election district) are to meet at the house of Dominic O'Conner, in Birmingham, in said township.

The electors of the residue of St. Clair township south and west of the aforesaid division line, are to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township are to meet at the house (formerly Matthew M'Coy's) in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township are to meet at the house of Audly M'Farland, in said township.

The electors of Moon township are to meet at the house of Adrian Aton, in said township.

The electors of Findlay township, are to meet at the house of John Charles (now occupied by Mr. Mitchell) on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township (excepting those resident in the borough of Allegheny, and within the bounds of the reserved tract, opposite Pittsburgh) are to meet at the house of Wm. R. Graham (formerly Samuel Allen's) in said township.

The electors of the borough of Allegheny, and those resident within the bounds of the reserved tract, opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house of Robert Campbell, in said borough.

The electors of Pine township are to meet at the house of Wm. Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, residing east of the following line: Beginning at or near the house of Joseph Lawson, in said township, and from thence a due north course to intersect the Butler county line, are to meet at the house of Benjamin Coe, Jun.

The electors of Deer township, residing west of the above mentioned line, are to meet at the house, late of John Connelly, deceased.

The electors of Franklin township, are to meet at the house of Samuel Neely, in said township.

And the electors of Indiana township, are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot,

One person to serve as MEMBER OF CONGRESS, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Wm. Wilkins.

And whereas in and by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed on the 15th day of February, 1805, it is directed that when any vacancy shall happen by death, resignation or otherwise, in the representation of the people of this State in the House of Representatives of the United States, the election to supply such vacancy shall be holden and conducted in the same manner and under the care and regulation of the same officers who conducted the next preceding annual election, subject to the same penalties as are or hereafter may be inflicted on delinquent election officers.

Also in and by an act of the General Assembly of this state, passed on the 3d day of April, 1821, it is directed that "it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that any person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state."

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next after the third Tuesday in December next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, the 15th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and of the independence of the United States, the fifty-fourth.

WM. CAVEN, *Sheriff.*
November 20—4t.

☞ *VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.* ☜

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale, in Lots to suit purchasers, A TRACT OF LAND, containing about One Hundred and Forty-Two Acres, lying on the Four Mile Run, in Pitt township. The Tract has been subdivided into Lots and Lanes, a diagram of which may be seen, and all other information had, upon application to either of the undersigned

T. B. DALLAS.
W. W. FETTERMAN.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 20—6t

NOS. DRAWN in the Union Canal Lottery, Class 13 for 1829:

19 28 44 37 1 15 25 27 57

☞ Three Prizes of $1,000, one of $600, two of $200, besides many of inferior note, have been presented and paid by

G. A. COOK,
Ag't for Yates & M'Intyre.
Managers' Office, No. 68 Wood street,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 20, 1829.—3t

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

The Union Canal Lottery

OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CLASS NUMBER 14. FOR 1829.
To be drawn at Philadelphia.
On THURSDAY, December 17, 1829.

Yates and M'Intyre, Managers.

60 NUMBER LOTTERY—9 DRAWN BALLOTS.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
2	10,000	20,000
2	5,000	10,000
1	4,210	4,210
10	1,000	10,000
10	600	6,000
10	500	5,000
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
29	200	5,800
51	100	5,100
51	90	4,590
51	80	4,080
51	70	3,570
102	60	6,120
102	50	5,100
102	40	4,080
204	30	6,120
1122	20	22,440
11475	10	114,750
13395 prizes		$273,760
20825 blanks—34220 tickets		

Whole Tickets, $10; *Halves*, $5; *Quarters*, $2,50; *Eighths*, $1,25.

Orders from abroad (post paid) enclosing cash, or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The Register containing an official statement of the drawing will be sent to each adventurer.

☞ Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

Apply to, or address
GEO. A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood st. Pittsburgh.
Managers' Office, Nov. 20, 1829.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant twelve miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coalbanks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market, either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.
August 7, 1829—tf

GREAT CURIOSITIES,

AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

IN addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a great number of additional curiosities have been added during the last two days: amongst wich are—

Two living *White Crows;* the *Emur*, or South American Ostrich, 5 feet 6 inches high; *Brown Tiger*, or Great American Panther; *Patagonian Penguin; Coatimundi;* several *Monkeys; two living Porcupines; Porcupine Fish; Lobster, 3 feet long; Shells, Corals, &c. &c.*

The Museum is open every day, and brilliantly illuminated every evening.—Admittance 25 cents, children 12 1-2.

August 18, 1829.—tf

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed I. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets.) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. P. CURLING & SONS.
September 18, 1829.—tf

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING-STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

WHOLESALE

QUEENSWARE,

Glass & China Warehouse,

WOOD STREET.

Thomas G. Gaylord

IS now receiving large supplies of QUEENSWARE and CHINA, which, added to his former stock, will make his assortment very large and complete.

He is prepared to pack all orders at the shortest notice, and at the lowest Baltimore and Philadelphia prices, with very low carriage.

Western merchants, who wish to sell assorted crates, and retailers, are invited to call and furnish themselves on as accommodating terms as can be had east or west of the mountains.

Pittsburgh, May 8.

ON SALE

At the City Auction Room,

No. 46 Wood Street.

LARGE and small *Porter Bottles*, of a superior quality,
Hollow *Glass-Ware*, assort'd.
Window *Glass* of all sizes,
Juniatta Nails and Brads, do
do and common Rolled Iron,
Nail, Spike and Deck Rods,
Iron *Tea-Kettles, Sad-Irons,*
Pig and Bar Lead—Rifle Powder,
Writing and Wrapping Paper.

ALSO

300 kegs prime Kentucky Tobacco,
500 Boxes superior do segars,
A few do *Stone's* superior Grass and Corn Scythes' together with
100 French Post Bedsteads, a superior article made in the state of New York.
36 Breakfast tables,—Bureaus,
Common and Fancy Chairs asst'd.

And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or City acceptances.

J. HANSON.
May 29—tf.

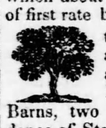
For Sale,

A COMPLETE set of Coppersmith's Tools, and a number of Tin Plate Worker's do.

Inquire of
GEORGE MILTENBERGER,
No. 12 Market Street
May 12—tf.

☞A FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale the TRACT OF LAND lately occupied by the Rev. John Riddell, deceased, situated on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; two miles from Noblestown, and ten miles from the City of Pittsburgh. The state road from Williamsburgh to Pittsburgh runs through the tract. It contains 430 acres, of which about 200 are cleared: upwards of 50 acres of first rate bottom, 20 of which are in meadow;



the whole in good repair and well watered. There are on the premises 3 good Dwelling-houses, and two

Barns, two Apple and Peach Orchards, abundance of Stone Coal, and a good Mill-Seat.

☞ The tract will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. The terms will be made known by either of the executors, who reside near the land.

HUGH RIDDELL,
WM. STURGEON,
BENJAMIN KELSO, } *Ex'rs.*
October 13, 1829.—tf

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

CERTIFICATES.

WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops*, as agents for the Messrs. *Crosbys.* The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

G. Dawson, druggist, and late U S Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh; Pa. J. Hamm, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zanesville; Wm. Mount, M D Dayton; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; L P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm. Lowry, merchant, (O.) Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison; (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel, Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville, P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brents, merchants Flemingsburgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russelville; and R M Kercheville, druggist, Bairdstown, (Ky.)

Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle, with particular directions for using.

☞ Sold wholesale by O & S Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by I. Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia*, and by S Sweetser, George and James Bailey, George H & J S Keerl, *Baltimore*. Each bottle contains 45 doses—price $1.

Sold by special appointment wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medical Warehouse of
DR G. DAWSON,
Wood Street Pittsburgh.
May 5, 1829—1yism.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

Manufactured by S. Broadmeadow & Co.

THIS Steel will bear a *welding heat*, and is *tempered* or *hardened as the Crowly Steel*, and we warrant it as equal to the *best* English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.
May 15—1y.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, on the Monongahela River: apply at the Office Bank United States, in Pittsburgh.
August 21, 1829.—tf.

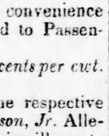
J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

TO RENT,



A BRICK HOUSE in Third, between Wood and Market Streets.

Inqure of
CHAS. H. ISRAELL,
Sept. 1.—tf. *Paterson's Row.*

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.
October 30—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER whose name is affixed to the firm of Steele and Carlisle advertised below, was the *sole Capitalist* in the late firm of *W. Steele & Co.* I. STEELE.
November 9th 1827—tf.

STEELE & CARLISLE,

(Successors of W. Steele & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

LEAF and Manufactured TOBACCO
JUNIATA IRON—assorted
ditto NAILS do
ditto Nail, Spike and Deck Rods
Shovels—Spades—Axes and Hoes
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS
Pig and Bar LEAD—White Lead in Oil
Wire Sifters, assorted—Drawing Chains
Superior Spanish SEGARS, &c. &c
Pittsburgh, November 9—tf

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.
Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL a number of BUILDING LOTS, adjoining my late residence in the vicinity of Pittsburgh—A plan of the same may be seen, and terms made known by calling at No. 12, corner of Market and Front street.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 28—tf.

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER,
Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.
Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

COTTON AND WOOLLEN Machinery.

THE subscribers, manufacturers of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at No. 24, Water street, between Market and Ferry streets, where they have fitted up their shop in a superior stile with the most approved tools; and that they are now ready to receive any order in their line. Also TURNING LATHES, of various descriptions, and many other kinds of tools, will be made and finished to order.

F. A. Bemis recently came from Massachusetts, and has been for many years engaged in the building of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, and has had access to the principal shops in the eastern States where he has acquired a knowledge of the most approved machinery now in use. We solicit a share of public patronage, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to give perfect satisfaction.

Application can be made at the Machine Shop, or to Messrs. L. & P. Peterson, on the corner of Market and Front streets.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

☞ Having a contract for cotton machinery now on hand, persons desirous of examining the work, can have an opportunity by calling at the machine shop.

F. A. B. & Co.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1829—eptf.

For Sale.

THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street. Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner of Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.
April 14—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

Porcelain Teeth.

DOCT. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, having during his late visit to the Eastern cities acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones

Doct. E. M. has it in his power to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18.—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Western Farmers' Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO

A German Almanac,

(A continuation of Goeb's.)

WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

CALEB LEE,

DRAPER AND TAILOR.

Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.
Pittsburgh, April 7, 1829—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.
March 24, 1829—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

Front, beween Market and Wood Streets,

HAS received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from N. Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

WHISKEY, FLOUR, SCORCHED SALTS, RAGS, &c. will be taken in Barter at market prices.
April 21, 1829—tf.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF Philadelphia, daily make insurance against loss or damage by FIRE on HOUSES and MERCHANDISE. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

GEO. COCHRAN, Agent,
No. 26, Wood street, Pittsburgh.
April 25—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News INK, for fall and summer use, in kegs from 15 to 25 pounds

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
June 6—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

GEORGE GOLDER,

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

REFER TO

Messrs John Dillon & Son, } Zanesville
Mr. James Raguet, }
J. S. Copeland, }
D. Convers, }
K'Kee Clark & Co. }
Richard Bowen, } Pittsburgh.
Mason & M'Donough, }
John D. Davis, }
Jno. Golder, Esq.—*Philadelphia.*
Col. Noah Zane, }
Knox & M'Kee, } Wheeling.
Zane & Pentoney, }
A. Golder,—*Baltimore.*
Wheeler & Chamberlain,—Cincinnati.
January 27, 1829—1y